FAYETTEVILLE OBSERVER.

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BY J. B. NEWBY.
EDWARD J. HALE,
EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

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☞ *Letters to the Editor must be post paid.*☜

NEW BOOKS.

IFE and Speeches of Henry Clay, 2 vols., upwards of 1100 pages, with a handsome portrait, price $1.
No. 10 Alison's Europe, 25 cents.
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Received by
E. J. HALE.

SHOES.

JUST received from Philadelphia, a large and elegant assortment of Ladies', Misses' and Children's Morocco and Kid
Boots, Buskins, Shoes & Slippers,
Of the latest fashion, manufactured of the best materials, expressly for retail.
Also, a superior article of Gentlemen's Clay (or Tyler) Shoetees.
S. T. HAWLEY.
Fayetteville, July 31, 1843. 65-3w

COPARTNERSHIP.

THE Subscriber having associated with himself in business his brother William J., the concern will hereafter be H. L. MYROVER & CO.
H. L. MYROVER.
And the Subscriber takes this opportunity to thank the public for the very liberal patronage bestowed on him heretofore, and hopes by assiduity and strict attention to business, to merit a continuance of it to the new concern. H. L. M.
August 2, 1843. 65-3w

SARSAPARILLA.

EXTRACT and Syrup SARSAPARILLA, warranted equal to "Sands'," or any other kind ever manufactured, and for sale at one-half the price
S. J. HINSDALE.
☞ Tooth Brushes, Cologne Water, Seidlitz Powders, and a choice assortment of Family Medicines, always on hand.
August 2, 1843. 65tf

PITTSBOROUGH
FEMALE SEMINARY.

Rev. J. F. ASKEW, A. M., Rector.
Mrs. IMOGENE E. ASKEW, Teacher of Music and Ornamental Branches.

THE Citizens of Pittsborough take pleasure in announcing to their friends and the public, that they have secured the services of the Rev. J. F. Askew and Lady, (both experienced and successful teachers, late of the Virginia Conference and formerly teachers in the South,) for the purpose of establishing an Institution of the highest grade, for the thorough education of young Ladies. The School will be opened on the 17th instant.

TUITION PER SESSION OF FIVE MONTHS.

JUNIOR CLASS.

Geography, Arithmetic, and English Grammar,	$16 00

SENIOR CLASS.

The higher English branches, such as Mathematics, Chemistry, Rhetoric, Logic, Natural and Moral Philosophy, &c.,	$20 00
Latin, Greek or French, *extra*, each	5 00
Music,	20 00
Use of Instrument,	3 00
Fuel,	50

CLAIMS TO PATRONAGE.

1. Grade of the Institution being of the highest order.
2. The talents, attainments, experience and success of the Teachers.
3. The cheapness of the Institution, perhaps unsurpassed, all things considered, by any Female Seminary in the United States.
4. The well known character of Pittsborough for refinement and morality.
5. And last, though not least, the almost unparalleled healthfulness of the town and vicinity.

J. J. HORNE,
R. R. SMITH,
O. L. BURCH,
R. C. POE,
Committee.

N. B. Board may be had in the most respectable families of the place, at $7 and $8 per month.
Pittsborough, July 10, 1843. 65-3w

Cotton YARNS—price reduced.

C. P. MALLETT offers a superior article of COTTON YARNS, assorted, from No. 5 to 10, at wholesale, at 13½ cents, cash.
February 18, 1843. 42tf

SEIDLITZ POWDERS,

Warranted equal to the best imported,
FOR sale at 35 cents *per box*, and in proportion by the gross or dozen, by
SAM'L J. HINSDALE,
Chemist and Apothecary.
July 25, 1843. 64tf

Fayetteville Water Works.

AT a meeting of the Company on this day, the Superintendent exhibited sundry accounts for use of Water up to January 1, 1843, which he had been unable to collect. Whereupon, he was directed to place every such account, which shall remain unpaid on the 1st of September next, in the hands of an officer for collection.
This order will be rigidly enforced.
DANIEL SUTHERLAND, Sup't.
July 12, 1843. 63tf

Children's Toy Books,
For sale at the Fayetteville Bookstore.

COMSTOCK'S MEDICINES.

COMSTOCK & CO., Wholesale and Retail Druggists, No. 21, Cortlandt Street, near Broadway, New York, keep constantly on hand a large and general assortment of

DRUGS & MEDICINES, Chemicals, Dye Stuffs, Patent Medicines, Glass-Ware, Sweet Oil, &c.,

At the lowest prices for cash or approved paper. Country merchants are requested to call on them.

They have placed a few articles on sale at the Fayetteville Book Store, viz:—

OLDRIDGE'S BALM OF COLUMBIA,—A Strengthener, Preserver and Restorer of the Hair, a cleanser of the head from dandruff and scurf, producing a beautiful gloss and curl, and preventing premature grayness.

DR. LIN'S BALM OF CHINA,—For the cure of all diseases that require external application. Price $1.

DALLY'S MAGICAL PAIN EXTRACTOR,—A Salve for the cure of Burns, Inflammations, Bruises, Sores, Mortifications, Chilblains, Tetter, Piles, &c. &c. Price 50 cents.

INDIAN VEGETABLE ELIXIR,—A sure and safe remedy for Rheumatism, acute and chronic, Gout, and all the chronic pains of bones, joints and muscles, arising from a too free use of Mercury or other causes. Price $1.

HEWES' LINIMENT,—A certain cure for the Inflammatory, Sciatic and Chronic Rheumatism. Price 50 cents.

DR. SPOHN'S HEADACHE REMEDY,—For Sick Headache, and Disordered Stomach. Price 50 cents.

Pamphlets containing Certificates of effects of the above Medicines, may be had at the Book Store.
January 18, 1843. 38-tf

[SELECTED.]

BEWARE HOW YOU RETURN TO DRINKING.

An Extraordinary Authenticated Fact.

The Rev. Mr. Tennant, formerly of New-Jersey, related that a young man of his congregation, by trade a carpenter, of industrious habits and good conduct, addicted himself to the drinking of ardent spirts, and from being remarkable for regularity and sobriety, became equally remarkable for idleness and vice.

While pursuing this line of conduct, and neglecting his wife and children, he one night dreamed, that returning from one of his drunken revels, and getting as far as the head of his own stairs, he fell from the top to the bottom and broke his neck, but opened his eyes in hell. Here his ears were deafened by the most boisterous sounds, such as he was accustomed to hear when frequenting the crowded tap room; now the whole place appeared to him as it were one great tap room, filled with persons of every nation, and kindred, and tongue, and people, all seemingly enjoying themselves, and each roaring more lustily than another over their cups, which were abundantly well supplied by the governor, to whom he turned and said, "What abominable lies they tell us in the other world!—they would make us believe that hell is a place of endless fire and brimstone, where sinners are to be kept burning to all eternity; but here all is mirth and jollity. I think I should like this place mighty well; when all of a sudden every eye fixed upon him with a horrid glare, as if to give him the lie, and rising from their seats each tore open a cloak, which before hid them from his view, and presented a solid body of living fire from the crown of the head to the sole of the foot.

On seeing this fearful sight, he grew pale and dumb with horror and awe; his very soul seemed to die within him, and he besought the governor, with crying and tears of blood, to let him "escape for his life." "No, no," said the governor, "there is no discharge from this place; you see thousands coming in, but none going out."—"O, but," said the young man, "if I had known what a place of horror this was, I should have lived a different life, and never have come to this place of torment. I implore of you to let me out on any condition." "Well," said the governor, "I will let you go on one condition, and that is, that you return here this day twelvemonth." "I will," said he, flying from the pit of destruction, which effort awoke him from his awful dream.

Scared out of his dream, he flew from his bed to unburden his mind to his long-neglected minister, who heard him with extreme concern. Mr. Tennant told him it was the Lord's mercy he was now out of hell; and if he did not hear this dreadful warning, repent, and begin a new course of life, God would certainly cut short his life, and he should reap the fruit of his doing through an eternity in hell, where "the worm dieth not, and the fire is not quenched." He told him likewise from the Scriptures, that "now is the accepted time, now is the day of salvation;" "to-day if you will hear his voice, harden not your heart." The young man determined on a new course of life; accordingly forsook his former company, applied himself cheerfully to work, and soon had the delight of seeing his family comfortable and happy from his industry, the wages of which he never failed to bring home.

This reformation continued for six months, till one evening, returning home happy and contented, carrying his honest wages to his little family, he was met by some of his own profligate companions, who began to gibe and jeer him as a Methodist and a swaddler, and not being able to enjoy himself as he once was. He endeavored to persuade them that he felt more real happiness now than ever he did when doing as they did; however, to prove that he was not as strict as they thought him, that he was neither a Methodist nor a swaddler, he would go with them to take one glass. This fatal glass led to another, and that to a third—he returned to the house of hell, the tippling house, and the tap room, till in a very short time he became tenfold more the child of hell than ever; when, fearful to state, returning one night from the whiskey shop, intoxicated to a great degree, he tumbled from the head of the stairs to the foot, broke his neck, and was taken up a lifeless corpse. The next morning notice was sent to Mr. Tennant, that such a man of his congregation was dead, and Mr. Tennant not having seen or heard of him for some time, the young man's striking dream flashed across his mind; he went to his diary, and there saw it was that very day twelve months the unfortunate man had been to him unfolding the awful warning of the wrath to come.

LITERARY GEMS.

FROM THE "NEIGHBORS," BY FREDERIKA BREMER.

A BIRD'S NEST.

What does the bird of passage do? He goes restlessly wandering about the world, seeking for himself a place where he may build for himself a home to dwell in, since he finds no rest; and who indeed does, until he has found a home, a little world for himself, in which after his own desires he may live in rest and freedom? And when he has found a spot or tree in which he will abide, then carries he together leaves and wool and straw, and builds for himself a home; there he can rest, sit up aloft in his nest, look out upon the world below, and sing; and so till the next time of his wandering.

THE GOLDEN MARRIAGE.

If you wish to learn the true value of marriage, if you wish to see what this union may be for two human hearts for life, then observe not the wedded ones in their honey-moon, nor by the cradle of their first child; not at a time when novelty and hope yet throw a morning glory over the young and newborn world of home; but survey them rather in the remote years of manhood, when they have proved the world and each other, when they have conquered many an error and many a temptation, in order to become only the more united to each other; when labors and cares are theirs; when, under the burden of the day, as well as in hours of repose, they support one another, and find that they are sufficient for each other. Or survey them still further in life; see them arrived at that period when the world, with all its changes and agitations, rolls far away from them, becomes ever dimmer to them; when their house is still, when they are solitary, but yet stand there hand in hand, and each reads in the other's eyes only love; when they with the same memories, and the same hopes, stand on the boundaries of another life into which they are prepared to enter; of all the desires of this being retaining only the one, that they may die on the same day—yes, then behold them!

A PORTRAIT.

At the door of the saloon Serena met me. She wore a white garland in her light brown hair, and at the sight of her vanished every dark thought. Ah! how charming was she not this evening, in the light white dress, with her friendly blue eyes, her pure brow, and the heavenly smile on her lips! Had I but the power to paint her at this moment! As every flower has its moment of perfect beauty, so has a human being moments in which his highest and loveliest life blooms forth—in which he appears what he actually is—what he is in the depth of God's intentions. These fleeting revelations—for there is nothing abiding on the earth—these are those which the genuine artist seeks to lay hold of, and, therefore, it is unjust to say of a successful portrait, especially that of an intellectual person, that it is flattered.

THE HOME.

For above half a century this ancient couple have inhabited the same house and the same rooms. There were they married, and there will they celebrate their golden nuptials in the course of the next winter. The rooms are unchanged, the furniture the same as for fifty years; yet every thing is clean, comfortable, and friendly, as in a one-year old dwelling, but much more simple than the houses of our times. I know not what spirit of peace and grace it is that blows upon me in this house! Ah! in this house fifty years have passed as a beautiful day; here a virtuous couple have lived, loved, and worked together. Many a pure joy has blossomed here; and when sorrow came it was not bitter, for the fear of God and love illuminated the dark clouds. Hence emanated many a noble deed and many a beneficent influence. The happy children grew up; they gathered strength from the example of their parents, went out into the world, built for themselves houses, and were good and fortunate. Often do they return with love and joy to the paternal home to bless and to be blessed. Ah, my Marie! I feel that I am again sliding into the poetic vein; but what would you have? These are pictures of every day life, which, let me turn to them as I will, always stand in a poetic light; yet I endeavor to keep more to the earth. Thus, then, the children, three sons and four daughters, come once a year, with their children, to visit their beloved parents and extend new life to the home of their childhood—that home which is still to them as full of love and goodness as ever, only that it has become stiller and more peaceful; because it is evening there, and the shadows of the grave begin to descend around the revered parents.

THE LOVERS.

They went on in silence. The wood whispered around them, and bowed over them its umbrageous crowd. There ruled now in Bruno's soul—and he has often said that it is this very feeling which makes him so happy by Serena's side—a peace which he has rarely enjoyed. Something of her dear and gentle being seemed to pass over into his own; he felt as though his better genius were near him; and the beneficent impulse of life, that pure thought, that indistinct and yet mighty hope of a beautiful future, those glad vernal anticipations to which no heart which ever beat in the human form is wholly a stranger, all came like angels and saluted his spirit. Then rose a voice in him, it was that of repentance: "Weep for the past, for the lost." But another, sweet and strong as eternal mercy, cried still louder: "Despair not, since she is nigh thee." And then he looked into her face, it was so friendly and near, and he saw her only.

A HASTY JUDGMENT.

It is very difficult, my dear Fanny, to pass judgment on men after a long acquaintance, and quite impossible to do so after a short one. Beyond this, many persons, under different circumstances, exhibit such different signs of their character. I have seen people affected and ridiculous in society, whom I have admired by a sick-bed; many are in one case wearisome and assuming, who in another have been discreet and agreeable. Others again have eccentricities at one time which they lose later in life; many turn their best side inward, and perform the noblest actions, while the world is laughing at the fool's cap which they seem to exhibit. It may be so with this family.

ON DOMESTIC REFORM.

FROM NOAH'S WEEKLY MESSENGER, JULY 30.

Better Times.—"Shall I hold your horse, sir?" said a nice-looking, well-spoken boy at the upper reservoir. I was pleased with his appearance and address, and after a walk around the stone parapet, prepared to return home. "My little fellow, would you like to learn a trade? if you would, you shall have a place in a printing office." "Thank yer honor," said a portly Irishwoman, "me and me four children live in that house there, and make a dacent living; I should not like to part with the boy at all." "That house" referred to, was a wretched mud hovel—a shanty with a single room, and yet the mother contrived to bring up four children in it with so much contentment, that she was unwilling to part with one, although it might evidently have bettered his fortunes. "How strangely is society divided," said my friend, who took his seat in the buggy as we were about returning to the city. "I also have four children, and yet my house with thirteen rooms in it, and for which I pay $1,000 per annum, is not big enough to contain them."

"Fortune in men hath some small difference made,
One flaunts in rags—one flutters in brocade."
"The cobbler apron'd, and the bishop gown'd,
The friar hooded, and the monarch crown'd."

I believe we are beginning to find out the folly of making sacrifices to keep up appearances. The credit of a man of business is now strengthened if he resides in a house plainly furnished, is frugal in his living, manages to save a penny, makes a decent appearance without the aid of fashionable extravagance, does nothing for effect, and makes no costly entertainments. How different it was in 1836. It was a furious contest for extravagant and costly rivalry. If one man in business hired a large house, furnished it splendidly, kept a pair of spanking bays and a barouche, another caught the infection and also hired a larger house, furnished it more splendidly, and sported a more elegant barouche or *vis-a-vis* than his neighbor; and thus competition, rivalry, and fashionable opposition involved great outlays; failure followed failure, and in a short time these aspiring bloods crowded close upon each other in the list of bankrupts. It is incredible how evil examples are closely imitated. If my neighbor, no better off than myself, lives extravagantly, sees company, gives good dinners, has a box at the opera, and keeps a fast trotter, I am in a measure restless and discontented till I can do the same: the contagion spreads—we are all in the infected district, all have a touch of the disease, all take the same medicine, and all are equally prostrated. Now if we were more disposed to imitate what was worthy of imitation, economy, propriety, comfort without ostentation, simplicity in living, plainness of manners, and absence of all pride and self-sufficiency, how much better we would all be off in the world.

When shall the reform commence? We answer now, from this very moment. Better times prevail; say what we will, we have better times. The surface begins to be smooth, the billows and upheavings are less agitated; confidence is beginning to be gradually restored; what business is done, is done with less profit it is true, but with more security; it is difficult to earn the silver dollar, yet, with ordinary management, it will go further and provide much more than it did in 1836. We have seen the worst; let us improve the present by introducing every where a rigid economy, and save a sixpence whenever we can do so. Let us begin by discarding every thing looking like show and ostentation; let us study comfort and give up luxuries altogether.

A few months ago I was led by curiosity to attend a sale of splendid furniture in a spacious house in one of our fashionable squares. Every thing was on the most costly scale, and paid for out of the money procured from the unguarded credit system. Looking-glasses of $500 each; window curtains $300 each; satin-covered rosewood chairs, too frail and delicate to sit upon; the whole outlay for furniture was somewhat over $10,000, and brought scarcely one half that sum. I knew the lady and her two daughters well; they were thin and pale from want of a healthy laborious exercise; they looked discontented and unsettled, out of sorts with every thing; they were about to enter, upon compulsion, on a new course of life; to pursue a rigid economy, to live upon their actual earnings, and it made them uneasy and fretful.

A short time after the sale, passing a small neat two-story house, of $300 rent, one of the young ladies tapped at the window, threw it up, and asked me to come in. I was surprised and pleased at the change I saw in every thing. The girls looked fresh and rosy, were dressed with great neatness, and the mother appeared quite happy and contented. Every thing was plain; a Kidderminster carpet on the floor, chairs cheap and substantial, on the mantel piece were vases filled with fresh flowers, instead of the $500 clock and Ormolu candelabras.—"We take great exercise now," said the mother, "having no carriage we are obliged to walk; the girls rub the furniture, dust the things, and go to market; we have nothing superfluous; we purchase for our family just one-half we did in —— Place; we keep but one girl, and when breakfast and dinner are ready, you cannot imagine how hungry we are, and how we enjoy our meal; every thing tastes sweet, for we prepare it ourselves, and we sleep like tops; every thing has changed for the better."—And so it had; they had discovered the folly of competition, of striving to live as extravagant as their neighbors, and had sobered down to the comforts and economy of life, and were realizing substantial benefits from the change; they had the moral courage to rise above the sneers of the proud and the fictitious sympathy of professing friends. They are now contented, and contentment is happiness.

FROM THE AMERICAN SPORTING CHRONICLE.

A TEXAS JOKER.

Some three years ago we copied the following sterling bit of fun from the "Texas Morning Star," published at Houston. It lately fell in our way again, and we were so tickled upon reading it once more, that we determined to start it for a second heat. We will take small odds that in three months time, it will have been re-published in half the newspapers in the country:—

Aquatic Scenery.—During the hardest of the storm the day before yesterday, we took a lounge down to the steamboat landing;—while standing on the brink of a deep gulley that emptied its torrent of water into the bayou, our attention was attracted to the bottom of the gulley, where a drunken loafer was stemming the torrent, holding on to a root fast anchored in the bank. The poor fellow, not knowing any one was near him, was combating his fate manfully, and in calculating his chances of escape, gave utterance to the following:—

"Haynt this a orful situvation to be placed in, nohow. If I wos a steamboat, a rail, or a wood pile, I'd be better worth fifty cents on the dollar than I'll ever be agin. Unless I'm a gone case now, there haynt no truth in frenology. I've weighed all the chances now like a gineral, and find only two that bears in my favor; the first is a skunk hole to crawl into, and the second a special interpersition of Providence; and the best chance of the two is so slim, if I only had the change, I'd give a premium for the skunk hole—them's my sentiments. If I could be a mink, a muskrat, or a water snake, for about two months, prehaps I wouldn't mount the first stump t'other side of the Bio, and flap my wings and crow over everlastin' life, skientifically preservated. But what's the use holdin' on this root? there haynt no skunk hole in these ere diggins; the water is gitting taller about a feet, and if my nose was as long as kingdom come, it wouldn't stick out much *longer*. Oh, Jerry! Jerry! you're a gone sucker, and I guess your marm don't know you're out; poor woman! won't she cry the glasses out of her spectacles when she hears her darlin' Jerry has got the whole of Bufferlo Bio for his coffin? What a pity 'tis some philanthropis, or member of the humane society, never had foresight enough to build a house over this gutter, with a steam engine to keep out the water! If they'd done it in time, they might have had the honor and gratification of saving the life of a feller being; but it's all day with you, Jerry, and a big harbor to cast anchor in. It's too bad to go off in this orful manner, when they knows I ollers hated water ever since I was big enough to know 'twant whiskey. I feel the root givin' way, and since I don't know a prayer, here's a bit of Watt's Doxologer, to prove I died a christian:

"On the bank where droop'd the willer,
Long time ago."

Before Jerry got to the conclusion, he was washed into the bayou, within a few feet of a large flat that had just started for the steamboat; his eye caught the prospect of deliverance, and he changed the burden of his dirge into a thrilling cry of "Heave to! passenger overboard and sinking, with a belt full of specie! the man what saves me makes his fortune!" Jerry was fished ashore by a darkey; and to show his gratitude, invited Quashey "to go up to the doggery and liquor."

Passengers up the Hudson who wish to take the early trains West, embark at present on the forward deck of "The Empire." Those who are not in a hurry take passage in the after cabin, and, upon the mooring of the boat at Albany, pay their respects to the Ex-President at Kinderhook from the stern taffrail. She is commanded by Captain Roe, who, in the extent of his jurisdiction, ranks with the Governor of Rhode Island, and is a potentate to be propitiated in politics. Seriously, this noble steamer is a very great curiosity. The saloon on her promenade deck is about three hundred feet long, and with four or five hundred people on board she seems to have few passengers. The sight of her engine at work is an imposing affair. Some of her state-rooms above are small drawing rooms to accommodate parties, and she is furnished and managed with a luxury and tact worth making a trip to see.—*N. Y. Cor. of the Nat. Int.*

Hail Storm.—On Saturday night last there was a severe hail storm at Nag's Head. One person had thirty sheep killed, and no doubt other injury was done. The next morning a bushel of hail stones, as large as hen eggs, were collected by a gentleman at Nag's Head.—*Elizabeth City Paper.*

CUTTING WHEAT—PROPER TIME.

Our friend, Thomas Rough, Esq., president of the Greene County Agricultural Society, has loaned us a copy of the Albany Cultivator, in which we find a valuable article on the subject of cutting wheat.

It appears from this article that J. Hanham, Esq., a farmer of Yorkshire, England, made an experiment in cutting wheat, by reaping at five different times from the same crop, with the following results as to the time of cutting and value of the produce of an acre, which he sets down at twenty-eight bushels:

No. 1 was cut a month before fully ripe.
No. 2 was cut 3 weeks before fully ripe.
No. 3 was cut 2 weeks before fully ripe.
No. 4 was cut 2 days before fully ripe.
No. 5 was cut when ripe.

Taking one hundred pounds of grain, he found it to yield flour as follows:

No.	Flour.	Seconds.	Bran.
1	75 lbs.	7 lbs.	17 lbs.
2	76	7	16
3	80	5	13
4	77	7	14
5	72	11	15

"It thus appears," says Mr. H., "that No. 3 (cut two weeks before it was fully ripe) is superior to all other varieties; giving more per bushel than No. 5 (cut when fully ripe) by 6½ lbs. of flour; and again of about 15 per cent. on the flour of equal measure of grain. 100 lbs. of wheat of No. 3 makes 80 lbs. of flour; while 100 lbs. of No. 5 yields 72 lbs.; showing an average of 8 per cent. in favor of grain cut raw. In grinding, it was found that No. 5 ground the worst—worse than No. 1. In No. 5 were a greater quantity of flinty particles, which would not pass the bolt, than in any of the others. The bran from No. 5 was coarse and heavy; while that from No. 3 was 'thin as a bee's wing.'"

Mr. Hanham extended his experiments to some length, and sums up the advantages of cutting wheat two weeks before it is fully ripe, as follows: First, there is a gain of 15 per cent. of flour upon equal measures; second, a gain in the weight of straw of fourteen per cent.; third, a gain of about one hundred and sixty-three in the value of every quarter of wheat; and fourth, a gain of about five hundred and eighty-three upon every acre producing twenty-eight bushels. These calculations are founded upon the price of wheat in England, at the time the experiments were made. The flour produced from number three was of a far better quality than that produced from the grain cut at any other times.

The editor of the Cultivator, in noticing these facts, remarks: "A farmer friend of ours, growing wheat extensively, found last season that one of his fields of wheat, then in a very raw or green state, was badly struck with rust. He determined to cut it at once, and did so, amid the laugh or pity of his neighbors, who thought him little better than crazy. The adjoining fields suffered little from rust, and stood till fully ripe; yet, at threshing, the wheat first cut gave the finest wheat and the best yield." Mr. Hanham mentions a similar instance, in which it was remarked of a farmer who was cutting his wheat early, that he "had cut grass, and stacked muck;" when threshed, it yielded four bushels per acre more than it had been estimated at, and was sold for the highest price in the market. In this country, the same reason, arising from bad weather or a late harvest, does not exist here for early cutting, as in England; but there are others which render the subject of little less interest here than there; and the agricultural public of both countries are certainly much indebted to Mr. Hanham for the skill and perseverance with which he has pursued these investigations in all their parts.

Another Breach of Promise.—We announced a few days since that a writ for $20,000 had been served by Sheriff Stryker on a gentleman in Flatlands for a breach of promise of marriage. Whether the arrest of the "gay Lothario" reminded one Miss Long of a promise made by one Francis Gerrity, both parties being natives of the Emerald Isle, is more than we can avouch; but, be that as it may, Miss Mary Long sued out a *capias ad respondendum* against the faithless swain Francis, in the sum of $10,000, for refusing to complete an arrangement which had been made when on board ship, crossing, as Mary said, "a say as threacherous as Frank's own heart." The writ, duly attested, was placed in the hands of Sheriff Stryker, endorsed with the words following, viz. "Let the defendant be held to bail in the sum of one thousand dollars."

The sheriff proceeded to the whereabout of Mr. Gerrity, and, having found that worthy, informed him of his business. Mr. Gerrity launched forth a volume of expletives, which it is utterly impossible to give with any degree of correctness. The sheriff suffered him to partially exhaust himself, and then suggested that he might perhaps settle the difficulty by calling in the priest and fulfilling his promise to Mary by marrying her. Francis inquired if the sheriff would "go with him" to Mary's residence, and the sheriff assenting, they trudged off in company. On arriving at the house of Miss Long, a fine buxom looking girl made her appearance, and, after some conversation, the sheriff and the parties proceeded to the residence of the priest and merged the suit in the abyss of matrimony.

Brooklyn News.

The London Albion states that at the late Gloucester assizes a person was tried for forging a five pound note. The jury could not decide what verdict to give, so they ultimately agreed *to toss up for it!* which was done. The man was found guilty, but has since received pardon, owing to the above extraordinary circumstance.

FROM THE RALEIGH REGISTER.

HENRY CLAY.

From an article, written in April 1842, by William W. Holden, Esq. the present Editor of the "Standard," we make the following extract:

"Henry Clay, sir, is emphatically the man of the age. In the cardinal virtues of charity, benevolence and generosity, where is his equal? In the paths of accomplished honor, who has walked before him? In the great collisions of intellect, in which, for the last thirty years, he has been perpetually engaged—in the Temples of Justice and in the Halls of National Legislation, who has rivalled or surpassed him? In perseverence, uprightness and integrity—in the spirit which scorns a mean action, and seeks intuitively that way to success which probity and candor consecrate—in all things which conspire to make the Statesman and the gallant, free-hearted, faultless gentleman, where, I ask, is the superior of Henry Clay?

Sir, when I speak of Henry Clay, I feel like pouring out my whole heart. I love to dwell upon his low beginnings; to follow him from the Old Dominion, until the penniless wanderer becomes rich and strong in the affections of the noble "Hunters of Kentucky;" to linger around his pathway in the last war, when his voice, embodying the voice of the Nation, inspired confidence in the armies of the Republic, and struck the pangs of dismay and apprehension to the heart of Britain; to mark his efforts, on the return of peace, to rebuild the temples of our prosperity, and to send the currents of returning animation throughout all the arteries and veins of the Republic; to go forth with him in his aspirations for the freedom of the race, to look upon that chaplet which South America has woven for him, growing freshly forever upon the summit of her mountains, and to hear the clarion voice of Demosthenes, revived in the American Senate, pleading for the liberties of baffled and bleeding Greece; and to follow him to the shades of Ashland, where his kindness and benevolence, like the dews of Heaven, are seen only in the beauty and freshness they contribute to produce. This is the light, sir, in which I love to contemplate the character of Clay!"

From an article in the last "Standard," written by the same William W. Holden, we extract the following:

"'How art thou fallen! Oh Lucifer, son of the morning!' Once Henry Clay was great before the people and in the people and in the Senate chamber; once the thunders of his eloquence were uttered in defence of popular rights and of a bleeding country; but now he is fallen and corrupted in the sewers of partizan madness and contention! A beggar for the Presidency! A travelling political mountebank, vending medicines for the cure of the public suffering! A hater and reviler of the principles and usages he once supported! A low, brawling office-seeker, at the bidding of every little knot of village politicians throughout the country!"

"'He will be here at the proper time to operate upon the Presidential election; and we shall probably have another fifth of October scene. The Mill-Boy of the Slashes will condescend to ride triumphantly to mill! And then caps will be thrown into the air."

How sadly Mr. Clay has changed in the short space of fifteen months? In April 1842, when a Whig, the heart of the "Standard" man melted within him at the name of Henry Clay—he loved to dwell upon his "low beginnings," and all that. In 1843, when a Democrat, Mr. Clay is a "political mountebank"—"a low, brawling Office-seeker," and will ride "triumphantly to mill." If Democracy is not sick of such miserable nauseating doses, it has, indeed, a strong stomach. The little political renegade thinks *his physic* will purge the Whigs effectually, but he is mistaken—they sicken at him, and so does every *Democrat*, whose heart is in the right place, and his diminishing subscription list will soon attest the fact, if it has not done so already.

This very consistent, "*is and always has been*" Editor, turns up his nose also most disdainfully, at the doings of the 5th of October Convention, in 1840, and pokes it into the coons and hard cider, as coolly as though he had not been *one uv 'em*. He forgets how often, and how gleefully, he threw his hat in the air at Log Cabin eloquence, and with the pen of a ready writer, recorded glowing eulogies on the Orators. One who can so deliberately, *and for pelf*, denounce his old companions in arms for acts and sentiments, in which he, himself, largely shared, is a suspicious personage, and will bear watching.

From the Richmond Whig.

MR. JEFFERSON AND THE AMERICAN SYSTEM—AND MR. CLAY.

In Niles' Register for 1830—that most valuable compendium of American History—we find the annexed letter from Mr. Jefferson. It tells a tale new to many, who are in the habit of swearing by all Mr. Jefferson's opinions—and who, nevertheless, through ignorance, or some less excusable cause, are accustomed to quote him as authority for their denunciation of Mr. Clay and the "American System." From a previous letter, written in 1817, it appears that he was the man who first called the Tariff the "*American System*," and gloried in its adoption.

From Niles' Register, July 3d, 1830.

"In early life—in the vigor of his intellect, Mr. Jefferson certainly was warmly in favor of the protecting system. His report on the fisheries, soon after he was called to the department of state by president Washington, and hundreds of other things are ready in proof of it. Among them he suggested high duties to induce manufacturers to come into these states, and in his first message to Congress he spoke of the protection of manufactures—in a latter one, of prohibitions to insure such protection! And what says his letters to Messrs. Austin and Leiper with that inserted below, and a large number of others? Yet some would make him out to have been an enemy of the American System! By his letter of the 26th June, 1817, published in our paper of the 12th ultimo, page 294, it appears that he was the author of this significant term—which term is fully recognized in the letter below, and to the greatest extent that the most ardent among us contend for. He appeals for his sentiments in favor of that system to the 'whole of his past life and policy.' He asks 'why should we travel to Europe for supplies?'—Mr. Clay himself never said any thing stronger than the third paragraph of this letter, and yet Mr. Jefferson is held up to deluded people in the south as an enemy of the protecting principle; all letters of this character being suppressed—and others of a different tendency, or at least that may bear a different construction, are proclaimed and repeated.

"His name, with the venerable one of Madison, is also used by the "nullifiers" to support their unholy purposes—which will equally bring shame upon those concerned, if respect they have for the illustrious author of the Declaration of Independence, deceased, or the revered father of the Constitution, still living.

MR. JEFFERSON AND MR. CLAY.

The Rhode Island Literary Subaltern of the 25th inst. contains an interesting letter, which we subjoin, from Mr. Jefferson "to a distinguished manufacturer and capitalist of Massachusetts."

MONTICELLO, May 25, 1823.

Dear Sir—I have received your letter of the 10th of this month; and at the same time was delivered me by Captain Barlow a piece of domestic fabric called negro cloth containing twenty six yards for my acceptance and inspection. I thank you for the kind and very flattering expressions contained in your letter; and for the handsome present of the cloth, I should be glad to return you something more solid than empty thanks.

I have examined the cloth, and although I am of opinion that it is well calculated for the dress of negro slaves, who reside in South Carolina and the more genial climates of the South, I am fearful that it would not be found adequate to the wants of the Virginia slave. For the summer, it would be too warm; for the winter, too cold; still, if you can improve the fabric by putting a little more wool in the filling, and mixing a little with the warp, I do not know but it might be found adequate to all our purposes.

You ask my opinion of the American system? Relative to that somewhat absorbing question, I should hope that the whole of my past life and policy had given a satisfactory reply. I HAVE ALWAYS BEEN OF OPINION THAT THE PEOPLE OF THIS NATION SHOULD MANUFACTURE ALL THE FABRICKS THAT THEIR EXIGENCIES DEMAND, IF THEY CAN DO SO, AND THAT THEY CAN DO SO WITHOUT APPLYING TO THE WORKSHOPS OF ENGLAND, FRANCE AND GERMANY, WHO WILL DOUBT? Cottons and woollens we make in rare abundance, and of a quality quite good enough to answer all our wants and demands; why then should we travel to Europe for our supplies? For our silks and fine linens, we must for some time to come go to the workshops of Europe; but I apprehend that the day is not far distant when even they will be manufactured by native industry.

You may ask my opinion of the merits of Henry Clay and his policy for the protection of domestic industry and manufactures. These are questions which I feel some delicacy about answering, first, because Mr. Clay is now a candidate for the Presidency, and secondly, I never yet fully understood to what ends his policy extends: and although I will advance my opinions relative to the questions you put to me, I must beg that you will not at this juncture give my views to the public through the Press. AS TO MR. CLAY, I CONSIDER HIM TO BE ONE OF THE MOST TALENTED & BRILLIANT MEN AND STATESMEN THAT THE COUNTRY HAS EVER PRODUCED, AND SHOULD I LIVE MANY YEARS LONGER, I HOPE TO SEE HIM HOLD THE PLACE OF CHIEF EXECUTIVE OF THE AMERICAN REPUBLIC. His career, thus far in life, has been a career of glory, and he has achieved that for his country whilst engaged in her cause which would ornament the brightest place in the escutcheon of the most favored statesman of any age or nation. I say thus much in reply to your interrogatories, but, as I said before, I do not wish to have my remarks given to the press, for the simple reason that this country is involved in a political excitement, in which I am not disposed to take part, as I have long since resolved not to take part in the politics of the times. My wrist, which is quite lame, admonishes me to discontinue this hasty note. With assurances of the most perfect respect,

I am your obliged fellow-citizen,
THOMAS JEFFERSON.

Defalcations and Elopements.—It is rumored in town, with how much truth we know not, that the examinations now going on by the Committee of the House, have developed, and are still developing facts which render it probable that other individuals, and that in high station, besides Pagaud and Graves, will be implicated in the peculations and forgeries upon the public treasury. The higher the station, the darker the crime.

Jackson [Miss.] Southron.

The doings of Temperance Societies.—The Report of the *American Temperance Union*, made at their annual meeting at New York in May, shows the following immense falling off in the importation of brandy, wine, and gin, since the last year. The report gives the importation in the first quarters of 1842 and of 1843 at the port of New York. This statement affords incontestible proof of the extraordinary diminution in the use of ardent spirits in this country.

	1842.	1843.
Quarter casks of brandy,	1,026	7
Pipes of brandy,	44	0
Half pipes of brandy,	2,034	98
Butts and pipes of wine,	285	27
Hhds. and half pipes of wine,	2,318	7
Qr. casks and bbls. of wine,	7,042	17
Boxes of wine,	6,358	27
Pipes of gin,	1,096	238
	20,193	2,111

MILEAGE OF MEMBERS OF CONGRESS.

Gen. Saunders takes much merit to himself, for having written to the Postmaster General to ascertain what number of miles he was entitled to be paid for, as a Member of Congress. It is to be regretted, that the General, after having taken so much pains to be accurate, should not have settled by the information thus obtained. He says that he was informed that Raleigh is but 288 miles from Washington. Well, General! why then did you charge for 298 miles? Why tack on 10 to the distance you say you should be paid for?

At the Extra Session, you received	1,086 40
The Session consisted of 106 days, at $8 each,	848 00
The mileage therefore received was	238 40
576 (the double of 288) at 40 cents per mile, is	230 40
Excess per Session,	8 00

Other members may have been mistaken in distance, but you could not be. Is it not so, Mr. Standard, according to your "Congressional Directory," and "Table of Post Offices," in which you say it is certain that the General is entitled to but 288 miles travel?—*Clarion.*

FROM THE BALTIMORE AMERICAN. (Aug. 2.)

Attempted Assassination of the Postmaster General.—We regret to state that a most painful occurrence took place yesterday on board the steamboat Georgia, of the Baltimore and Norfolk line. It appears that the boat on her passage to Baltimore took on board at Old Point Comfort several passengers, among them the Hon. Mr. Wickliffe, Postmaster General, his two daughters, and several other persons, and a young man named J. McLean Gardner, son of Colonel C. K. Gardner, of Washington, formerly First Auditor of the Post Office Department.

During his stay at Old Point, the conduct of Mr. Gardner was remarked by the visiters as of a very singular character, and the belief was generally entertained that he was laboring under mental derangement—a belief which was strongly concurred in by Mr. Wickliffe himself, with whom he had several times been in conversation. About half past one o'clock yesterday, when the passengers were summoned to dinner, Mr. Wickliffe, who was standing on deck, offered his arm to the ladies who were with him, and while in the act of so doing Gardner, without any previous intimation, suddenly sprung at Mr. Wickliffe, and aimed a powerful blow with a clasp-knife at his breast. The blade of the knife struck the right breast bone with much force, and traversed the bone without, it is believed, injuring the lungs or making a deep incision. Lieut. Bradford, of the U. S. Navy, standing close by, instantly seized Gardner in the act of making a second blow at Mr. Wickliffe, and prevented his design. The knife was immediately taken possession of by Lieut. B. and Gardener placed in confinement. Remedies were immediately applied to Mr. Wickliffe's wound, and on his arrival at this city he was attended by Professor Smith, who, we are happy to learn, entertains the opinion that the wound is not dangerous.

Information reached us by last night's train of cars that Mr. Wickliffe was removed from the steamboat yesterday morning to Barnum's City Hotel, where he remained much revived and suffering but little pain. Mr. Gardner, who was arrested immediately on his arrival at Baltimore, was detained in custody.—*National Intelligencer.*

Cost of a Politician.—We find in one of our exchange papers the following table showing the amounts that have been paid Mr. Van Buren for his services in the various public offices he has held:

Received for 7 years service as United States Senator, say	$10,000
Received for 4 years service as Secretary of State,	24,000
Received for 6 months service as Minister to England,	18,000
Received for 4 years service as Vice President,	24,000
Received for 4 years service as President,	100,000
Amounting to	$176,000

A pretty dear bargain!—even if this were all he has cost the country; but in order to estimate his cost we must calculate the amount of the swindlings and frauds which the irresponsible office holders, appointed by him, have perpetrated. There would be some millions in the aggregate amount.

The Charleston Mercury, speaking of him says "It may be worth considering also, whether, if a man will be President a second term, he ought not to be compelled to serve at half price, as he is certainly a second-hand article, and ought to go cheap."

ANOTHER RAILROAD COLLISION.

Fatal Railroad Collision and Loss of Life.—On Tuesday morning, about four o'clock, a fearful collision took place a short distance above Reading, on the Pottsville railroad, between a train of cars laden with coal, destined for Philadelphia, and an empty train returning to the mines. Both trains were going with considerable speed, and the collision was dreadful. Three men attached to the trains were killed instantly—*George Heckman* and *Daniel Fornwaldt*, (the name of the other we have not learned.) Gotfried Fornwaldt, the father of Daniel, had his leg broken; Samuel Shultz had several ribs broken, and Conrad Fegur jr. was badly wounded. Both the engineers we learn escaped without injury. The locomotives, their tenders, and a number of the cars in the empty train were very much injured, and a number of them were dashed to pieces. The number of collisions that have recently taken place on various railroads within the last week show a great want of attention in those having the direction of these works.—*North Amer.*

Captain Stockton's Piece of Ordnance.—An experiment was made last week with this enormous piece of ordnance, that carries a 242 lb. ball, at its station, near the light-house below Sandy Hook. A point-blank shot struck a line of target three miles distant, and penetrated through and through the target, which was constructed of iron bars and wood combined, rendering it more strong and solid than the bulk of the largest seventy-four. The gun is made of wrought iron, and is of immense size. Experiments will be made again this week.

Communications.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

The following letters, with some others that may appear hereafter, form part of a correspondence between two young ladies of this vicinity. The letters were actually written, as they profess to have been, and perhaps those who are very acute may detect the authoresses from certain minute circumstances contained in these letters. I have in no way altered them save in substituting initials for names, and striking out certain passages concerning the shape and fit of bishops, &c. &c., which contained secrets utterly unfit for the profane gaze of the public eye.

Who I am, or how I came by these letters, are questions that it is useless to ask, as they cannot be answered. They are published to assist young gentlemen in *studying Female Character*,—a science which, it may confidently be stated, is very rude and undigested at present. Whether it is worth reducing to practice, is a question I shall not argue. Certain it is that young gentlemen will devote their time to it, and it is charitable to give them such assistance as is practicable. "Onnes semel insanivimus" is as true as it is trite, but the true philosophy of this subject is comprised in 574 and 575 lines of the Medea—lines which I dare not quote at present.

ANTI THELU.

THE PROGAMEAN CORRESPONDENCE.

No. 1.

Ma chere Cousine—for so we vowed to ever call each other, when in the days of our careless girlhood we first studied the "dear Francais," and used to stroll so joyously through those beautiful Cross Creek grounds, and now that the days of that fond girlhood are gone, why should we give up the name?—I am sad and in low spirits this evening, and my thoughts, I know not why, are continually recurring to our school-days. I have tried to cheer my spirits by resorting in turn to every amusement that the country affords, but every effort increased my sadness, and in despair I have resigned myself to melancholy. Thrice since dinner I have wandered to the spring, in the hope that its soothing flow would charm away my sadness, but the murmurings of the stream, as it glided away, were so feeble, yet so plaintive, so much like a dirge over "the smiles and tears of girlhood's years," that I had to walk swiftly away to refrain from weeping. I walked through the flower-garden, and to divert my thoughts, commenced plucking such flowers as the season still affords, that I might twine a wreath for brother J——, but as I sat down upon the steps, I thought of "long, long ago," when we used to make our garlands for the merry May-day together—those happy days when we were never sad, but life was perfect happiness, from the fresh morning hour in which the carolling birds awakened us, until night, when wearied with excess of pleasure, we retired gladly to our quiet slumbers—the tears would gush into my eyes, and dropping my flowers, I turned away with a sigh. I sat down to the piano to banish my grief with music, but as I sang "Home, sweet Home," my first and last and always favorite, the notes sounded so lonely and saddening, so like that hollow sound that the empty Church used to return, when we stopped in the seats of the choir to raise our voices in girlish glee, as we were going to the top of the steeple, that I fairly cried, and since then I have felt somewhat relieved, and for the last hour I have been silently listening to the sweet yet mournful music of the wind, sighing through the pines.

I know not, ma chere, why these moods come upon me. It is but lately that they began to visit me, but now they are quite frequent, and even in my gayest hours, there is not that lightheartedness that used to be mine. I am ever pensive, and all my tastes are changing. In music I used to prefer the gay and lively, and never played a melancholy tune unless requested, and you recollect how strenuously I used to insist that "Home, sweet Home" was not a sad strain; but now it always makes me feel lonely, and I am so addicted to the sorrowful, that whenever I sit down to play, brother —— laughingly says, "If you have tears, prepare to shed them now." So too I like Autumn best now, with its falling leaves and dirge-like breezes, though the Spring used to lap my soul in perpetual delight. Why is this? It is not ennui, or any thing like it, and it is strange. Are you ever thus? Do you ever love to be by yourself, and prefer to sit in the evening tide at your chamber window, and gaze at the stars as they blush into sight, to joining in the light chit chat of the parlour?—But sister calls me to start on our evening walk, and I can only add adieu.

THE REPLY.

No, ma chere, et la plus belle cousine, *I* am yet a giddy girl, and my only grief so far has been when a flower-bush that I transplanted would not live, or when dances that were talked of have been postponed or given up. But a tear came into my eye as I read your letter, for the first time Heaven knows since when. Can you guess why? Not you, my pretty innocent, you would never guess. To tell the truth, your letter has for the first time made me fear that we were going to lose you, and I could not but regret that *la belle*, the sweet tempered, the graceful, the ever lovely, was to leave our laughing train, and settle down into that tame and rather prosaic affair, a wife. But it is so, I am satisfied, and therefore all this sighing, crying, and melancholy. Very well, ma chere, but take care you don't cry worse than this after you are married. But seriusement, I suppose that —— has at last summoned courage to tell you how much he loves you, and how beautiful he thinks you are, (that part of the soft tale is true enough,) and how devoted he will be to you, and finally to ask you to take him for better as worse, "with all his faults upon his head," declaring that if you don't, he will go mad, or drown himself in the river.—And what said you, ma cousine, to this? What ought you to have said? *That* I mus'nt say, but I can guess what you did say. You blushed, and looked down, and your heart thumped desperately, but you said nothing, and then your tender-hearted swain grew desperate, and swore his happiness entirely depended upon you, etc. etc., and pressing your hand implored you to yield; and oh! how soft and half-breathed was the "yes" that you murmured! And then, if the novelists tell the truth, what a sweet kiss he pressed upon those lips, and into what raptures he fell! The very idea makes me laugh until the tears run into my eyes. What fools, what abominable fools, these boasted "lords of creation" are, with all their wisdom, and learning, and law!—How is one poor girl a match for them all! Come now, ma chere, you have kept your secret long enough, tell me candidly, am I right? I shall be all impatience till I hear from you. "Tell truth and shame the devil," my most sweet coz. Adieu.

Je suis votre a' la'mort.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

SAND HILL, N. C., July 31, 1843.

Mr. Editor: For the pleasure of the friends of literature, permit me to give a brief notice in your columns of the Annual Commencement at Davidson College, which took place on the 27th of July—a day of pleasure and interest to those who were present, and witnessed the youthful display of genius and taste. It was emphatically "a feast of reason and a flow of soul." In the Northern part of the College Campus, headed by a fine Band of Music, a procession was formed at 10 o'clock, A. M., consisting of the Students, Faculty, and Trustees, which proceeded immediately to the Chapel, where the exercises of the day were opened with prayer by the Rev. John Witherspoon, LL. D.

ORDER OF COMMENCEMENT EXERCISES.

1. Latin Salutatory.—T. M. Kirkpatrick.
2. Virtue the means of Happiness.—J. R. Shive.
3. South Carolina.—R. O. P. Stewart.
4. A Republican Government.—J. F. Allison.
5. The Drama.—A. M. Bogle.
6. America's Future Prospects.—R. F. Johnston.
7. Ambition.—T. F. King.
8. North Carolina.—M. L. McCorkle.

RECESS.

9. The importance of forming a good Character.—J. M. Sample.
10. The power of voluntary association.—W. T. Savage.
11. The value of Knowledge.—W. L. Torrence.
12. The Degrees conferred.
13. Valedictory.—W. T. Caston.
14. Baccalaureate Address.—By the President.
15. Annual Oration to the Philanthropic and Eumenean Societies.—By James W. Osborne, Esq.

The Exercises of the day were then closed with Prayer by the Rev. John Robinson, D. D., whose labors have greatly contributed to advance the cause of Education in the "Old North State." The Annual Oration delivered before the two Literary Societies by Mr. Osborne, was an elaborate production, and was responded to with thrilling plaudits by the auditors. The elegance and refinement of taste observable throughout the whole address, clearly demonstrates that the Old North State is not the land where "fancy sickens and genius dies."

VIATOR.

Departure of Mr. Cushing in the Missouri Steam Frigate.—After a long detention in our harbor, caused mainly by experiments of proposed alterations in her machinery, the Steam Frigate Missouri, Captain Newton, departed from this city yesterday, bound for the Mediterranean, on whose shore she is to land the Hon. Caleb Cushing, Special Envoy to China, on his way to that country.

Mr. Cushing went on board yesterday, and was received with the salute due to his official rank; and the Frigate proceeded down the river a little after one o'clock.

National Intelligencer.

The Language of Birds.—The *Bobolink*, or conquedle is celebrated throughout New England for the great variety of speeches attributed to him. He is a great chatterer, and always seems to be talking with rapidity while he is singing. Some of his notes certainly bear a resemblance to the word which is given to him as a name. Among the ludicrous phrases which he is often heard to utter, the following dialogue is given: Bobolink spies one of his comrades half buried in the tall grass, and, soaring above him, he vociferates: "Winter seeble, winter seeble, conquedle, conquedle, hid in the clover, come pay me, come pay me, you've owed me seven-and-six pence more than two weeks, and now you mean to cheat me!" Upon hearing this conquedle rises up with quivering wing from his hiding place, and cries out with exulting voice, as he poises himself in the air: "Wadolink, wadolink, whiskodink, whiskodink, dance a single jig; I've nothing for you; watchee, watchee, say another word to me and you may whistle for it all your lifetime!"

Not only the wild birds but our domestic poultry are occasionally heard to make some very significant remarks. It is a remarkable fact that the common ducks invariably call out "*Quack, quack, quack!*" whenever a doctor's sulkey passes by their flock. But the most extraordinary of all the speeches of the feathered tribe is that of chanticleer, which may be regarded as deciding a controversy that has long been waged in the civilized community. Old chanticleer awakes in the morning, flaps his wings, and vociferates at the top of his voice, '*Women rule h-e-r-e!* Immediately, from a neighboring roost, another answers: "*So they do h-e-r-e!*" This is no sooner uttered than a third responds, at a considerable distance, "*So they do every w h-e-r-e!*"

I conclude with that interesting little bird called the wood pewee, an inhabitant of our woods, that seems like some benighted wanderer, flying from tree to tree, and crying "*pea-a-wee, pea-a-wee,*" in such a plaintive manner as to attract your attention more than the sweetest warbling. Sometimes he seems to be actually imploring your sympathy, and endeavoring to relate to you his grievous misfortunes.—*Sears's Family Magazine.*

The Cotton Crop.—The New Orleans Bee of the 24th says:

The accounts from the various Cotton growing regions all agree in stating that the coming crop will fall short of the enormous yield of the past season. This was to be anticipated from the backwardness of the spring, which will necessarily retard the picking season, and thus render the plant more exposed to the casualties which are likely to overtake it at a later period of the year.

The issue of the last crop, however, renders it more difficult to speak with any degree of confidence as regards the approximate growth of the next season. The extraordinary fluctuations in the yield during the past few years, have completely unsettled the opinions relative to supply, and the average crop which is at present predicted by many parties, would with the recent astonishing increase of production, be sufficiently large to maintain prices at a comparatively low figure.

With an article, the growth of which has increased so rapidly in consequence of the great extension of cultivation, we need scarcely go back further than four years for the purpose of establishing what would be under existing circumstances, a fair average yield. We find thus that the crop of—

1840 was	2,160,000 bales.
1841 "	1,634,000 "
1842 "	1,684,000 "
1843 ab't	2,380,000 "
Together,	7,858,000 bales.

Which reduces the average extent of a crop to 1,694,000. The increase this year, it is true, is extraordinary, amounting to no less than 41½ per cent. above the growth of last season, and many years will no doubt elapse before we shall again witness the same combination of favorable circumstances, which have resulted in the most remarkable crop on record. The capabilities of the country for producing Cotton have nevertheless been amply tested, and it is reasonable to suppose that the recurrence of a similar season to the one just gone by, would be attended with like results.

We are not among the number who believe that the next crop will be an average one, and are of the opinion that it will fall greatly short of that point. The accounts from the interior are gloomy; all the country papers are filled with complaints, and although accustomed to take such statements at their value, yet in this instance we do not believe them to be exaggerated.

TO THE WORLD!

CAN we for a moment look upon our wide-spread land, and behold the fearful amount of suffering and disease that there exists, without a feeling of painful sympathy arising in our hearts, accompanied with the desire of bestowing relief if we possessed the power? No, we cannot: the human heart goes forth to meet its fellow, and extends to him the hand of sympathy, if nothing more. This may soothe, but it will not cure. He still feels himself an object that is loathed,—he still feels himself a cripple; the anguish still lingers around his pillow. Those at all familiar with the history of disease cannot help being struck with the rapid increase of that peculiar range of diseases arising from an impure state of the blood, or habit of the system—diseases of the mucus tissue; also of the osseous and glandular system, scrofula, cancerous ulcers and obstinate cutaneous eruptions, chronic sore eyes and disease of the bones. The chief cause of this increase is owing to their being hereditary, running through whole families and spreading destruction along their path. But for all these ills there has a new medicine dawned upon the world; and in offering to the public this new preparation, which has for its object the relief of suffering humanity, it becomes necessary to state upon what grounds it puts forth its merits and the reasons upon which it founds its superior claims to the attention of the afflicted, that all who require its use may fearlessly repose full confidence in its restorative virtues. But let us introduce our reader more particularly to this new preparation, which has already been announced to the public under the name of

SANDS' SARSAPARILLA.

This medicine is the result of years devoted to laborious chemical experiments in testing various modes of preparation, enabling them to concentrate in the most efficient form all the medicinal value of the true Sarsaparilla; and they have at last accomplished this most desirable result by means of an entirely new, ingenious and costly apparatus. The process throughout is governed by strictly chemical laws, so that the essential principles, or the principle on which the restorative virtue of the Sarsaparilla depends, is entirely preserved. This is then combined with other articles, selected wholly from the vegetable kingdom, all of which are the most powerful purifiers of the blood, which are then concentrated into a fluid extract that has been found by experience to possess the important power of immediately arresting the progress of disease and restoring the patient to perfect health. Therefore, those suffering from disease arising from an impure state of the blood or habit of the system, such as obstinate cutaneous eruptions, rheumatism, chronic sore eyes, or diseases arising from an injudicious use of mercury, or imprudencies in life, have only to use this preparation, which has all combined that can be useful in the removal of their complaints. Combined with the other advantages which the preparation possesses, the proprietors have reaped the experience of a scientific gentleman who resided many years in that country which produces the best, in fact the only true, species of Sarsaparilla. The proprietors, during the many years they have been engaged in preparing it, have tried hundreds of experiments upon the human system, and have had the pleasure of witnessing its happy results in numerous instances; and they were determined not to offer it to the world until they had become thoroughly convinced of its efficacy. They have now succeeded in preparing a medicine whose restorative virtues are without a parallel in the history of medicine, which fact is fully substantiated by the numerous certificates and testimonials of cures of the most difficult kinds of disease.

This medicine has been prepared for the benefit of all suffering mankind, both rich and poor, and to the indigent poor it will be given without money and without price, by their bringing a certificate of their need from the Pastor, the Magistrate or the Alderman of their Ward. And now let the testimony of suffering humanity, who are gathering around it thick and fast and by whose inherent virtues the lame walk, the lepers are cleansed, and the afflicted are healed, bear witness of its merits. Let it stand or fall by its own inherent virtues. What it has done once it will do again, and by its use the world will be relieved of a vast amount of suffering and disease. The proprietors have made arrangements for spreading it throughout the whole United States. That all may have it within their reach, it is also their intention to introduce it into the hospitals, into the alms-houses, and into all the public institutions, wherever enlightened reason may be inclined to receive it, which have for their object the sufferer's relief. And to the American public the proprietors would say, let that medicine which is destined to bring health and healing on its wings to its thousands and its tens of thousands, receive your favorable consideration—let all philanthropists sustain an article which has for its object relief to both rich and poor. As long as the medicine produces the desired result for which it is administered—and this has been proved again and again—is it not sufficient to all to administer it in cases where its benign influence may shed relief and happiness around the pillow of suffering and pain.

☞ For Sale at the Fayetteville Book Store.

OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE:

WEDNESDAY MORNING, AUGUST 9, 1843.

FOR PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES,

HENRY CLAY OF KENTUCKY.

NORTH CAROLINA ELECTION.

Below we give all the particulars received as yet of the Congressional Election. It will be seen that those brilliant Whigs, MILLER and NASH, are defeated by very small majorities. This is hard to bear.—But in regard to Saunders at least, we have the consolation of knowing, that a large portion of those who elected him have no more confidence in him than we have, (which is precious little indeed,) and that they voted for him only out of a slavish fear of their own party. We predict that with the next Congress his career will close, for the party will not again submit to his thrusting himself upon them *nolens volens*.

This election will show the Whigs what they can do, and they will do what they can in November 1844, when HENRY CLAY is before them. If the Locos have but one District, (McKay's) in which they can command a majority of more than a hundred or two, how will they stand the grand battle?

FIFTH DISTRICT.

CUMBERLAND COUNTY.

	1843. Miller.	Saunders.	1842. Morehead.	Henry.
Fayetteville,	206	202	234	280
Blue's,	28	18	56	32
Flea Hill,	32	24	40	33
Averasborough,	42	20	60	53
Gregory's,	9	70	11	92
Christian's,	14	65	14	93
McLean's,	24	24	30	44
Barbecue,	26	37	39	43
J. Monroe's,	3	21	7	37
Col. Smith's,	4	25	12	44
A. Monroe's,	25	29	19	48
Newberry's,	10	21	20	44
Mrs. Buie's,	15	33	16	43
	438	589	558	886

We have great pleasure in presenting the above to our readers. For, though the excessive bad weather made the vote small, it will be seen that the Locofoco majority is 177 less than last year. This is a sign that Locofocoism is on the wane, and that the bad character of their candidate has for once affected the party strength.

CARTHAGE, August 4, 1843.

E. J. Hale—Dear Sir: In obedience to your request, I hasten to inform you of the result of the Election in "Old Moore," and I am happy to be able to say that we can show no trifling majority for our gallant young candidate; and were it not from the inclemency of the weather, we would be able to report a greater majority. The following is the vote at the separate precincts.

	Miller.	Saunders.
McNeill's,	17	52
Hancock's,	37	10
Carthage,	66	70
Shepherd's,	73	49
Pocket,	64	19
Saunders',	25	46
Sand Hills,	16	36
Sheffield's,	52	5
Ritter's,	48	24
	398	311

Which leaves a majority of 87 in favor of Mr. Miller.

The Loco Focos assign as the reason for their defeat, the great inclemency of the weather, in the first place, but when we tell them the Whigs were absent also, then their excuse is they had not the proper man—which we have been at all times willing to acknowledge. The truth is, they see they are wrong, but are unwilling to admit it by their votes at the ballot box, and are too conscientious to persist in their evil ways with the great lights before them.

Letter from Raleigh.

Dear Sir: I send returns, but fear our success will not be as great as we deserve. We still think, we shall elect five Members, but Stanly, I calculate, is beaten. You have never seen Locos scared as they have been about here, until this morning, both on account of Daniel and Saunders.

	Saunders.	Miller.
Wake,	871	802
Cumberland,	589	438
Chatham,		303 maj.
Moore,		87 maj.
Johnston,		37 maj.
Wayne, (supposed)	330 maj.	
	1790	1667
	1667	
	123 maj.	

SEVENTH DISTRICT.

	Daniel.	Nash.
Orange,	1066	1509
Person, (reported)	303 maj.	
Granville, do.		192
Halifax, do.		194
Warren,	498 maj.	
Franklin,	187 do.	
	2054	1895
	1895	
	159 maj.	

Rumor states Arrington's majority in Edgecombe at 1300, and in Nash at 700. One precinct in Beaufort gives Stanly 128 to Arrington's 16. Stanly wrote me that Arrington would beat him in these counties 1900 votes, but that he would get 2250 majority in the rest of the District. But for the rain, he would have done it.

I have but little doubt of either Barringer's or Mitchell's election.

THIRD DISTRICT.

SALISBURY, August 5.

VICTORY! VICTORY!!

Old Rowan forever—The Cause of the People still Triumphant!

We have the pleasure of announcing to our distant friends the gratifying intelligence of the complete triumph of Col. D. M. Barringer, the Whig candidate, in Rowan and Davie counties! Full returns have not been received, but sufficient to justify us in asserting that our *Victory is Complete*, not only in the two counties mentioned, but we firmly believe in the *whole District*, by from 500 to 600 majority. Owing to the exceeding inclemency of the weather, the vote is not so full as it was last year, but large enough to answer all useful purposes. We again congratulate the Whigs of the District and of the State upon the glorious triumph of sound Principles—the true Principles of '76, over the destructive doctrines of Locofocoism!

The following is the vote so far as heard from in Rowan:

	Barringer.	Craige.
Salisbury,	364	421
Morgan's,	72	57
Neely's Mills,	142	38

Watchman.

In addition to the above, we learn that Barringer's majority in Cabarrus county is 278.

FOURTH DISTRICT.

WADESBOROUGH, August 5.

E. J. Hale, Esq.—Dear Sir: Owing to the little interest taken in the Election by the people of this County, and the cold rainy day of Thursday, Anson did not turn out a third of her strength. I never witnessed more indifference at an Election for Member of Congress. There are various opinions as to the result. If Richmond, Montgomery and Stanly have not done better than Anson, and any thing like a full vote in Guilford, Davidson and Randolph, Mr. Deberry is beaten. The vote here is, Deberry 329, Mendenhall 105.

NORWOODS', Stanly Co., Aug. 4.

Mr. Hale: I heard from the County site this evening, and the vote stands: Deberry 157, Mendenhall 82,—supposed to be correct. Yesterday was a very rainy day.

GREENSBOROUGH, August 5.

OUR ELECTION.

We are able to furnish but very little information of the result of the election in this district, except as to our own county. The vote in Guilford was remarkably small. A large election was not expected; but a less number of votes was polled than was anticipated. In addition to the indifference which has all along existed, to keep the people away from the election, the day was disagreeably cool and rainy. Only 1,269 votes were polled, in a county which gave upwards of 2,700 in 1840.

It must afford every true Whig a high satisfaction to learn that between the two distinguished candidates the personal friendship of twenty years standing continued unimpaired to the last. They were both at Lexington—the largest precinct in the district, and perhaps in the State—on the day of the election, mingling and interchanging views among the people, in a manner honorable to the political cause they are both engaged in, and entirely unexceptionable to each other. They both deserved success, and the only regret with numbers was that they could not testify an equal regard at the election.

The following is the official statement of the polls in Guilford county: Mendenhall 783, Deberry 486.

We have intelligence from three precincts in Davidson county, including two of the largest, where Mendenhall received 297 votes and Deberry 160. This is evidence of an unusually small vote in Davidson also.

Patriot.

SIXTH DISTRICT.

ROBESON COUNTY—*Official.*

Col. Leach	207
Gen. McKay	196

We have not received the vote from any other County in this District.

THE VERDICT OF THE JURY.—It was in Chatham and Moore counties where Saunders abused the Observer so bitterly. See the increased Whig majority in both counties for the verdict of the Jury of his own selection between us.

The collision on the Schenectady and Utica Rail Road, near Schenectady, mentioned in our last, was Providentially unattended with loss of life, though the locomotives and several cars were demolished. A similar culpable accident occurred a few days ago on the Baltimore and Philadelphia Rail Road, and that also was most unexpectedly exempt from loss of life.

By a letter from the Rev. J. M. Bradley, of the Montgomery Circuit, we learn that a meeting was appointed to be held at Mount Hebron Church, on the 15th and 16th of July, but on account of the abundant outpouring of the Holy Spirit's influence, it was continued five days longer; the result of which was, an accession of 68 members to the Church, 21 whites and 47 colored.

The following account of the circulating medium of the West some years ago, is from "The New Purchase, or Life in the West," a new and admirable book recently published:—

"In my time rarely indeed could two cash dollars be seen circulating together; and having then no banks, and being suspicious of all foreign paper, we carried on our operations almost exclusively by trade. For goods, storekeepers received the vast bulk of their pay in produce, which was converted into cash at Louisville, Cincinnati, or more frequently at New Orleans. The great house of Glenville & Carlton paid for all things in leather. Hence, occasionally when a wood-chopper must have shoes, and yet had no produce, but offered to pay in "chopping," we, not needing that article, and being indebted to several neighbors who did, used to send the man and his axe as the circulating medium in demand among our creditors, to *chop out* the bills against us."

FIRE.—On Saturday morning last, about 2 o'clock, a fire was discovered in the long range of warehouses, belonging to Messrs. S. W. Tillinghast and D. A. Ray, extending from Old Street to within a few feet of their Stores on Hay Street. The building was enveloped in flames, before the alarm was given. When we arrivad on the ground, only a few persons were gathered, and yet the end of the building on Old Street was almost entirely consumed, and the fire had progressed to within 25 or 30 feet of the other end of the warehouse, and was spreading on the roof of an adjoining warehouse immediately in the rear of this Office. These buildings were so near to the block of Stores on Hay Street, occupied by Messrs. Tillinghast, Ray, Pearson and Hale, and the fire had made such progress, that no hope was entertained of saving that block; consequently great exertions were made to remove the goods in the Stores, which was nearly accomplished, when a check was given to the fire, and it was found to be practicable to confine it to the warehouses. The first hope of accomplishing this desirable object, was inspired by the successful blowing up of the end of the buildings by one of Rev. Mr. Buxton's Torpedoes, which we have heretofore mentioned as admirable for the safety and efficiency of their operation. By this time the Engines got to work, under the direction of Col. Mac Rae, the Chief Fire Warden, and did good service in removing any further apprehension of the fire extending.

Among many others, who, by skill, energy, or personal daring, were remarked for doing much to avert the dire calamity with which we were threatened, it must not be deemed invidious if we mention Messrs. John Waddill, Jr., Frederick Moore, and Daniel Sutherland, to whom the public thanks are eminently due. Besides these, *we* individually owe a heartfelt debt of gratitude to a number of kind friends who devoted themselves to the saving of our Printing Materials and Stock of Books, and by whose aid we succeeded in removing to a place of safety nearly every thing of value before the fire was subdued. The trifling loss we sustained by water, &c. is covered by insurance. The loss of others is probably about $5,000, of which from $3,000 to $4,000 is insured.

There is a very general impression that the fire was applied by an incendiary, and various reports are in circulation in regard to it, but nothing sufficiently definite for publication. It is to be hoped that no effort will be spared to ferret out the villain, if there be one.

The confusion into which this Office was thrown by the removal on the night of the fire, and the failure of the mail North of Raleigh since Saturday last, (owing to the washing away of a part of the Rail Road,) will, we hope, excuse the insertion of some old advertisements on this page.

Major Noah, of the New York Messenger, is making some curious developments. It will be recollected that a year ago he was a hot Tyler man, and set up a paper to sustain the Captain. As the patronage of the paper, with all its government advertisements, was not sufficient to sustain it, and as Tyler gave him no office, he discontinued the "Union," and set about begging a foreign Mission, so it is said. But there being nothing of the kind to spare, he is fain to employ himself again in Editing; and this time he sets up a no-party paper, in the first number of which he very earnestly advises Tyler to come out with a declaration that he is not a candidate for re-election. This advice does not appear to be highly valued by him for whose benefit it was intended. It is attributed to disappointed hopes of reward.

Next the Major comes out with the singular disclosure, that no longer ago than last January, he was sent on a Special Mission to Richmond, as Minister Plenipotentiary and Ambassador Extraordinary, to treat with Mr. Ritchie, of the Richmond Enquirer, for the support of that influential press, of Mr. Tyler as a Candidate for the next Presidency. The story is so good, we must let the Major tell it in his own words:—

FROM NOAH'S WEEKLY MESSENGER.

The Madisonian does injustice to the Richmond Enquirer in charging that paper with determined hostility to President Tyler. I know to the contrary. In January last, *at the request of Mr.* Tyler, *I went down to Richmond to see Mr.* Ritchie *in person*, and ascertain from an authentic source what were the President's prospects in Virginia, and *whether Mr. Ritchie would consent to come to the aid of Mr.* Tyler *and sustain him as a candidate for an election.*

Mr. Ritchie, with his accustomed frankness, expressed the most favorable and friendly sentiments towards the President, as well as entire confidence in his integrity, and observed that he had done much to merit the confidence of the Democratic party; but, said he, "the ground is already occupied, and there appears to be a determination in that party to do justice to those who were unfortunate in the conflict of 1840, and to reinstate them in power, in proof of unwavering confidence in their principles. That if President Tyler could fairly obtain a nomination in the Convention, it would be his duty and pleasure to support him as the Democratic candidate; but at present there were no prospects of his success. As to the patronage of the Government, said he, when it is used discreetly as an auxiliary to sustain a party in power, its influence cannot be unfelt, but that patronage alone can never build up a party for any man." Mr. Ritchie, I am certain, had no idea that *I had a distinct object in ascertaining his views on this point*, and therefore spoke entirely without reserve.

Expressing his kind wishes and friendly feelings for the President, he bade me farewell, saying emphatically, as he left me, "Mr. Tyler owes *you* much, and I hope he will not *forget* you."

I reported to the President, with the exception of the last words of Mr. Ritchie, *the result of this interview*, and he answered, "I am glad you have seen Mr. Ritchie, as I was anxious to know his views on this point. I assure you," said he, "I entertain no hopes of an election myself, although some of my friends are sanguine." I concurred with him in this opinion, &c.

Professor Brownson, of Boston, who has for years been one of the very ablest and very worst of the writers belonging to the Locofoco party, has lately been scoring his party with more of bitterness, and certainly more of truth, than he ever exhibited towards the Whigs. We lately published an extract from an article of his in the Democratic Review, and we find another article in the last Number of that Democratic organ, from which we extract the following:

"Now, in the name of science, of knowledge, of wisdom, of virtue, *of the people of outraged democracy*, I for one solemnly and earnestly protest against this servility to the mass—a servility to which a man never submits in good faith nor for honest purposes, but for purposes always base and selfish. I love my country; I love her political institutions; and I am ambitious of seeing my countrymen taking the lead in every department of high and manly thought. I am not willing to be always dependent on foreigners for my intellectual nutriment; I blush to think that when I would read a profound work on science, whether moral, intellectual, social, political, or religious, I must order it from France or Germany. But so it must be till we cease to hold it democratic to echo only the thoughts of the people, even though it be their 'sober second thoughts.' We must dare seek for truth, and dare utter it, and dare labor for the elevation of the people, instead of merely obeying them, which will never be obeying them, *but the miserable demagogues and petty politicians, who are raised into importance by the energy with which they scream democracy, and by the loud windy professions they make on all occasions of devotion to the welfare of the people*, and of their great willingness to receive the commands of the people, and to live and die in their service."

SUPREME COURT.

The arguments of Counsel have closed, and the Judges have begun to deliver their Opinions, as follows:

Gaston J. delivered the Opinion of the Court, in McLaughlin *v.* Neill, from Iredell, affirming the judgment below. Also, in State, to use of Underwood, Marsh &c Co. *v.* Parks, from Randolph, directing a new trial. Also, in Hinshaw *v.* Branson, from Randolph, affirming the judgment below. Also, in Grady *v.* Moore, in Equity from Cherokee, declaring that there is no error in the decree. Also, in Crawford *v.* Shaver, in Equity from Rowan, affirming the decree below. Also, in Dalton *v.* Scales, in Equity from Rockingham, dismissing the Bill. Also, in Hopton's Ex'r. *v.* Lane, in Equity from Wayne, directing a decree for Plaintiff, and a reference to ascertain the value of the respective bequests, &c.

Daniel, J. delivered the Opinion of the Court, in Bennet *v* Sherrod, from Martin, affirming the judgment below. Also, in Swain *v.* Stafford, from Stokes, directing a new trial. Also, in Graham *v.* Holt, from Orange, affirming the judgment below. Also, in Jones, *v.* Williams, in Equity from Rockingham, affirming the decree. Also, in Wesson *v.* Stephens, in Equity from Rockingham, directing a decree for Plaintiff. Also, in Love *v.* Lee, in Equity from Caswell, directing decree for Plaintiff. Also, in Trustees of the University *v.* McNair, in Equity, from Edgecombe, directing a decree for Plaintiffs.

Raleigh Register.

DIED,

In this vicinity, on Thursday morning, SARAH ELEANOR CHAPONE, infant daughter of John W. and Margaret Sandford.

"Lately launched a trembling stranger,
On the world's wild boisterous flood,
Pierced with sorrows, tossed with danger,
Gladly I return to God."

In Wilmington, on the 28th ult., after an illness of nearly two months duration, Mrs. SOPHRONIA NEWELL, wife of Mr. Wm. T. Newell, aged 32 years. Also, MARY ELIZA, infant daughter of Wm. B. and Caroline Jones, aged 1 year and 24 days.

At Smithville, on the 17th July, JOHN M. NOYES, infant son of the late Capt. John M. Noyes, aged 21 months.

In Anson county, on the 29th ult., of consumption, Mrs. ELIZABETH ROBINSON, wife of Mr. Thomas Robinson.

At Rockfish Factory, on the 2d inst., MARY, daughter of Neill Cameron, formerly of Moore county, aged 15 years.

Port of Wilmington.

ARRIVALS.

July 27.—Brig Rebecca from St. Thomas. 28.—Brigs Belle from New York, General Marion from New Orleans; Schr. Clara from Boston.

DEPARTURES.

July 27.—Schrs. Eddington for Boston, Wm. Thompson for Philadelphia. 28.—Barque Brazil for London. 29.—Brigs Armer Patton for Baltimore, Belle for New York; Schrs. Ellen for Philadelphia, Norman for Boston. August 1.—Schr. Althea Cornelius for Sag Harbor.

$200 REWARD!!!

THE undersigned will pay the above reward for such information as will lead to the conviction of the incendiary or incendiaries, who set fire to the Warehouse in the rear of their Stores on Friday night last.

D. A. RAY.
WILLIAMS & LUTTERLOH.
ELIJAH FULLER.
NOTT & BRIGGS.
DUNCAN McL[illegible]IRIN.
S. W. TILLI[illegible]AST.
F[illegible]VALE.

August 7, 1843. 66-3w

CARD.

THE subscriber returns his thanks to his friends and the public generally, for their aid in saving his property at the Fire on Saturday morning last.

D. A. RAY.

Blanks for sale at this Office.

FAYETTEVILLE MARKET.—AUGUST 9.

Brandy, peach,	40 a 45	Lead, bar,	5 a 6
Ditto, apple,	35 a 40	Mackerel, bf'ls. No. 1,	67
Bacon,	6 a 7	Molasses,	23 a 28
Beeswax,	25 a 27	Oats,	30
Butter,	10 a 15	Oil, Linseed,	75 a 80
Bale Rope,	8 a 10	Nails, cut,	5½ a 6
Coffee,	9 a 10	Powder, keg,	$6½
Cotton,	5½ a 6	Rags,	2½
Cotton Bag'ng,	20	Sugar, brown,	6¼ a 10
Corn,	50	Lump,	14
Copperas,	3 a 3½	Loaf,	15 a 18
Candles, F. F.	13½ a 14	Salt,	50 a 60
Flour, new,	$4 a $4½	Sack,	$2½ a $2½
Feathers,	20 a 25	Tallow,	7 a 7½
Flaxseed,	80 a 90	Tin, box,	12½
Hides, green,	4 a 5	Tobacco, leaf,	2 a 2½
dry,	10	Wheat,	80
Iron,	4½ a 5	Whiskey,	28 a 30
Lard,	5 a 6	Wool,	12½ a 15
Lime,	$1½ a $2 00		

DOMESTICS.

4-4 Sheeting, Fayetteville manufacture, 6½ cts. pr. yd
30 inch do. (heavy,) 6 ditto.
Cotton Yarn, Nos. 5 to 10, 13½. 14, 15 and 16

REMARKS.—There is a fair supply of Cotton, Flour, Bacon and Corn coming to market for the season, and all meets with ready sale at quotations. No change in prices to notice.

WILMINGTON MARKET—August 2.

Steam Mill Lumber 10 00 a 13 00; River Lumber, Wide Boards 4 00 a 4 50; Flooring 6 75 a 7 25; Timber 4 00 a 5 00; Staves, W. O. rough, 10 00 a 11 00; dressed, 20 00; R. O. rough, 6 00 a 7 00; Shingles 1 25 a 4 00; Corn 55 a 60; Salt, coarse, 25 a 28; Rice 2 25 a 2 50.

Naval Stores.—Turpentine comes in sparingly; 1 80 was the current rate yesterday. Tar is going at 1 15; not much arriving.

Timber, Lumber, &c.—There have been sales of timber of extra quality at $6. About 200,000 feet flooring boards sold this week at 6½ per M., on a credit. No sales of wide boards or scantling worth reporting, nor of staves.

Bacon.—The market is well stocked with Western bacon; no wholesale operations lately.

Corn.—Fair supplies on hand in store and prices rather tend downward. A small river cargo, not first rate, sold at 50 cents.

Part of a cargo Cuba Molasses was sold at 25 cts. A cargo Thomaston lime brought 80 to 90 cents. Sales Northern hay at auction 50 to 60 cents.

Chronicle.

CHERAW MARKET—August 1.

Bacon 7; Beeswax 22 a 25; Coffee 11½ a 14; Cotton 4½ a 6½; Corn 50 a 55; Flour 5 00 a 5 50; Feathers 25 a 30; Iron 5 a 6½; Lime 3 a 3½; Molasses 35 a 37½; Nails, cut, 6½ a 8.

FOR SALE.

1500 SACKS SALT.
2500 bushels Alum do.
200 bags Rio and Java Coffee.
10 hhds. Molasses.
25 hhds. N. O. and P. R. Sugars.
200 kegs Nails.
15 tons Iron.
15 boxes Axes.
10 qr. casks Wine.
1 pipe superior French Brandy.
5 baskets Champaigne.
125 ps. Cotton Bagging, from 6 to 25 cts. per yard.
75 coils Rope.
125 boxes Glass, 8 × 10 and 10 × 12.
2000 lbs. Copperas.
1000 " Salts.
200 " Indigo.
500 " Madder.
150 boxes Tallow and Sperm Candles.
30 doz. Hats, of the latest style.
125 reams Wrapping Paper.
5 bbls. Tanner's Oil,
100 bags Shot.
5 crates Crockery.
1000 lbs. Loaf Sugar.
15 boxes Teas.
40 bbls. Old Peach Brandy.

Pepper, Spice and Ginger, Nutmegs, Wagon Boxes, Steel of all kinds, a small lot of Dry Goods, &c. &c.

THOS. S. LUTTERLOH.

August 8, 1843. 66-3w

P. S. Goods for the back country will be forwarded at low rates.

Fire Engine Company, No. 2.

THE Officers and Members of Fire Engine Co., No. 2, are hereby notified to meet at their Engine House (for election of Officers,) on Saturday the 12th instant, at 4 o'clock, P. M.

DANIEL JOHNSON, Captain.

August 9, 1843. 66-1w

WATCHES,

WATCHES AND JEWELRY.

The largest and most splendid assortment of WATCHES in the City, is to be found at the Subscribers, as he is constantly receiving all descriptions of

GOLD & SILVER WATCHES,

Of the newest styles, from the manufacturers in England, France, and Switzerland, he is enabled to offer a larger assortment and at much less prices, at Retail, than any other house in America. Gold Watches as low as $20 to $25 each. Watches and Jewelry exchanged or bought. All Watches warranted to keep good time or the money returned.—Watches and Jewelry repaired in the best manner, and warranted, by the best workmen, and much lower than at any other place.

Gold and Silver Pencils, Gold Chains, Keys, and sterling Silver Spoons, for sale very low.

G. C. ALLEN,
Importer of Watches and Jewelry,
Wholesale and Retail,
30 Wall street, New York, (up stairs.)

July 29, 1843. 66-1mi

SOUTHERN HARMONY.

A FRESH supply just received, and for sale by

E. J. HALE.

SAND'S SARSAPARILLA.—This unrivalled preparation has performed some of the most astonishing cures of diseases that are recorded in the annals of history, thus proving conclusively it is capable of fulfilling the high aim and purposes for which it is designed. Patients suffering for years from various chronic constitutional disorders, after trying different remedies, spending thousands of dollars in travelling and doctoring, and suffering all that human nature is capable of enduring, have, by the use of a few bottles, entirely recovered their health.—Chronic Rheumatism, Scrofula or King's Evil, Salt Rheum and Ringworm, Ulcers and painful affections of the bones, ulcerated Throat and Nostrils, Scurvy, Biles, Chronic Sore Eyes, Blotches and various cutaneous eruptions, are effectually cured by its use. Diseases having their origin in an impure state of the blood and fluids generally will be speedily and effectually removed by this invaluable medicine, as its operation is peculiar and consists in removing the cause of disease by entering into the circulation and p[illegible]ing through the general system. Where obstr[illegible]s to its favorable operation exist, they are remo[illegible]s it passes along the alimentary canal; hence [illegible] patient will feel and know the sensible ope[illegible] of the Sarsaparilla from its curative powers.

F[illegible]rther evidence of its value, see certificates of cur[illegible] in different papers.

Prepared and sold at wholesale and retail, and for exportation, by A. B. SANDS & Co., No. 273 Broadway, (Granite Buildings,) corner of Chamber street, New York.

POSTSCRIPT.

We have no further returns from the Elections by this morning's mail. A Postscript in the Register says, "We just learn by a traveller, that D. M. Barringer (Whig) is certainly elected in the Rowan District, over Craige (L. F.) and that Mitchell is believed, without doubt, to have beaten Reid."

FOREIGN.—The Acadia, at Boston, brings Liverpool dates to the 19th July.—The news is not very important.

Ireland continues almost exclusively to absorb the attention of Parliament, and the present session promises to prove one of the most protracted on record.

Liverpool Cotton Market, July 18.—The transactions since the close of last week have been on a fair scale, and the steady manner in which the trade have continued to purchase, indicates a better state of things for the manufacturer. The market has had a uniformly firm tone, and prices have been well supported. The sales since Friday, inclusive of 4000 bales sold to day, have amounted to 14,000 bales.

VALUABLE PROPERTY

FOR SALE.

THE Subscriber having it in contemplation to make different arrangements in his business, offers for sale the following Property, viz:—

A first rate Saw and Grist Mill, situated near the Waccamaw River, on a never failing stream of water. The Mills have just been built, and all other buildings nearly new and convenient. Also, adjoining the above Mills there is between two and three thousand acres of Land, heavy timbered with Juniper and Pine, well calculated for Tar, Turpentine, or Tun Timber. Also, about seven hundred acres near Lumber River, heavy timbered with Pine, within a convenient distance of said River.—Also, about one thousand acres, lying near Whiteville, mostly heavy timbered, suitable for several small plantations. Also, I would sell the Plantation whereon I now reside, three and a half miles from Whiteville, containing about seven hundred acres, a great part of which is heavy timbered with Pine, White Oak, Hickory, Poplar, Ash, Maple and Cypress. Together with a good Orchard of various kinds of fruit, a great part of which has been procured with great trouble and expense. The buildings are nearly all new and comfortable, and the water the best the country affords. I will sell the above on accommodating terms, or exchange for likely young Negroes, if application is made soon. Those wishing to purchase would do well to call and examine soon, or they may lose a bargain.

CHESTER ROCKWELL.

Columbus County, July 31, 1843. 66-3w

☞ Opedeldoc, Bateman's Drops,

Godfrey's Cordial, British Oil, Ess. Peppermint, Ess. Cinnamon, Laudanum, Paregoric, &c. &c., for sale by the gross or dozen, at as low prices as they can be obtained from New York, by

S. J. HINSDALE.

August 9, 1843. 66tf

ON Friday 1st day of September next, the undersigned, as Administrator of the late James Hadlock, will sell at his Warehouse on Hillsborough street, a quantity of Hadlock's Syrup and Powders. Terms, 6 months credit. Good security will be required.

T. S. LUTTERLOH, Adm'r.

Fayetteville, August 7, 1843. 66-3w

FOR SALE,

1000 SACKS LIVERPOOL SALT,
20 hhds. Brown SUGAR,
1000 lbs. Loaf and Lump ditto,
10 hhds. MOLASSES,
100 kegs Cut Nails,
15 tons Iron and Steel, assorted,
60 bags Rio Coffee,
10 bags Java ditto,
2 tons Pots, Ovens, Skillets, and Wagon Boxes,
75 kegs White Lead, Ground in Oil,
20 kegs Black ditto,
And an assortment of other Paints, and Putty,
30 pieces Cotton Bagging, Bale Rope, and Twine,
10 kegs Dupont's Powder,
8 x 10 and 10 x 12 Window Glass,
50 bags Shot, assorted,
500 lbs. Bar Lead,
100 lbs. Seine Twine,
200 lbs. Chrome Green,
5 coils heavy Cordage,
10 bbls. Calcined Plaster,
10 casks Ground ditto,
Imperial and Hyson Tea, and an assortment of Spices,
6 half barrels Mackerel,
Madeira, Port, London P., Teneriffe, and low priced Wines,
1 cask Red Clover Seed,

And a General Assortment of DRY GOODS, HARDWARE and CUTLERY.

JOHN HUSKE & SON.

October 21, 1841. 72tf

COPARTNERSHIP.

C. T. HAIGH has taken into copartnership his son JOHN C. HAIGH, and the business will hereafter be conducted under the Firm of CHARLES T. HAIGH & SON.

June 7, 1843. 57-tf

SELLING OUT AT COST.

THE Subscriber, as Surviving Partner of J. C. & G. B. Atkins, respectfully invites the attention of their town and country customers, and all who buy Goods in Fayetteville, to their extensive, well assorted, and FRESH STOCK OF GOODS.

As usual, we have on hand a well selected supply of

DRY GOODS,

Groceries, Hardware and Cutlery,

Hats and Caps, Bonnets, Boots and Shoes, Drugs and Medicines, Stationary, Crockery, Glass Ware, &c. &c.

Our country customers will continue their transactions as heretofore, and will be furnished at prices decidedly lower than ever.

Cash purchasers will find our Goods very low, as we are determined to *Sell Out at Cost!*

J. C. ATKINS, Surviving Partner.

Fayetteville, April 22, 1843. 51tf

Received per Cotton Plant,

60 BAGS prime Rio COFFEE,
20 do do Laguira ditto.

For sale by S. W. TILLINGHAST.

June 5, 1843. 57tf

COPARTNERSHIP.

THE Subscriber having taken into copartnership his brother John H. Martine, the business will hereafter be conducted under the firm of JOHN H. & J. MARTINE, at the Old Stand, Hay Street, above the Post Office.

JAMES MARTINE.

June 21, 1843. 64tf

French Burr Mill Stones for Wheat, and Cologne Stones for Corn.

HAVING been appointed Agents for the sale of the above MILL STONES in this State, by Messrs. Egerton & Morris, Manufacturers, of Baltimore, we would here inform those wanting the same, that they can be furnished by sending their orders to us at this place. We *warrant* the article to be genuine; if it is not we furnish a new pair in their stead.

C. J. & R. M. ORRELL.

Fayetteville, Sept. 1, 1840. 13-tf

FOR SALE,

1000 SACKS LIVERPOOL SALT,
20 hhds. Brown SUGAR,
1000 lbs. Loaf and Lump ditto,
10 hhds. MOLASSES,
100 kegs Cut Nails,
15 tons Iron and Steel, assorted,
60 bags Rio Coffee,
10 bags Java ditto,
2 tons Pots, Ovens, Skillets, and Wagon Boxes,
75 kegs White Lead, } Ground in Oil,
20 kegs Black ditto, }
And an assortment of other Paints, and Putty,
30 pieces Cotton Bagging, Bale Rope, and Twine,
10 kegs Dupont's Powder,
8 x 10 and 10 x 12 Window Glass,
50 bags Shot, assorted,
500 lbs. Bar Lead,
100 lbs. Seine Twine,
200 lbs. Chrome Green,
5 coils heavy Cordage,
10 bbls. Calcined Plaster,
10 casks Ground ditto,
Imperial and Hyson Tea, and an assortment of Spices,
6 half barrels Mackerel,
Madeira, Port, London P., Teneriffe, and low priced Wines,
1 cask Red Clover Seed,

And a General Assortment of DRY GOODS, HARDWARE and CUTLERY.

JOHN HUSKE & SON.
October 21, 1841. 72tf

ENTERTAINMENT.

Look at This!

MY HOUSE has been thoroughly repaired. I will keep Entertainment at very reduced prices, and be glad to welcome the return of my friends and customers. Call and see.

E. SMITH.
Fayetteville, October 13, 1841. 71tf

☞ My House is on the corner of Gillespie and Mumford Streets, convenient to the Market, and near the State Bank.

FOR SALE,

20 CASES (2 dozen) fine Old Madeira WINE, Genuine Old Port Wine, (in bottles,)
Sicily Madeira, Sherry, and Teneriffe Wines,
10 bbls. Calcined Plaster,
5 casks Ground ditto,
10 bbls. prime St. Croix Sugars,
10 bags Java Coffee.

JOHN HUSKE & SON.
December 27, 1842. 3tf

BRANDRETH'S PILLS,

CONSTANTLY for sale by
MICHAEL McGARY.
July 11, 1842. 10tf

COTTON YARNS.

THE Subscriber, Agent of the Little River Company, would respectfully inform the Merchants and traders in Town, and the public generally, that he has and will continue to keep on hand a full assortment of YARNS, manufactured by the above Company; for sale either at wholesale or retail, at prices to correspond with the low rates of Cotton, and general pressure of the times.

J. D. WILLIAMS.
November 14, 1842. 28-tf

PEARL STREET HOUSE,

NO. 88 PEARL STREET.

Terms Reduced to $1 25 per day.

THIS spacious establishment, situated in the centre of the commercial part of the city, fronting on Pearl and Water Streets, is now in complete order for the reception of its guests. This extensive Hotel is arranged upon a new and improved plan, with a spacious EXCHANGE ROOM, DINING PARLORS, and large and AIRY SLEEPING ROOMS, together with every convenience for promoting the health and comfort of its boarders. J. M. FLINT, who has been its proprietor for years, has now associated with him Mr W. F. LEONARD, and the business will be hereafter conducted under the firm of J. M. FLINT & Co. Tendering many thanks to the public generally, for the liberal encouragement already shown this house, the Subscribers hope, by their attention and exertions, to receive a continuance of their custom and friendship.

J. M. FLINT.
W. F. LEONARD.
New York, Feb'y 18, 1843. 42-6m

THE MERCHANTS' FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF BALTIMORE,

Incorporated 1836, with a Capital of $300,000,

MAKES INSURANCE on Mills, Manufactories, Houses, Stores and Goods contained therein, and all Property subject to loss or damage by fire, whether situated in town or country.

ISAAC TYSON, *President.*

Wm. E. Mayhew,	Charles R. Pearce,
William H. Beatty,	Tho. R. Matthews,
William C. Shaw,	G. W. Richardson,
James I. Corner,	Johns Hopkins,
John Dushane,	*Directors.*

GEORGE B. COALE, *Secretary.*

☞ J. W. Wright is the Agent of the Company to receive applications for Insurance in Fayetteville and its vicinity.

September 26, 1842. 21tf

McCALLUM & CLARK, TAILORS.

(Successors of H. Erambert.)

THE Subscribers respectfully inform their friends, and the public generally, that they have purchased the entire stock of Henry Erambert, and intend carrying on the above business in all its various branches, at their new Stand, on Hay Street, a few doors West of the Market, where they will thankfully receive all orders in their line, and warrant all work to be as well done as at any other Establishment in town. They solicit the patronage of the old customers of Mr. H. Erambert, and the public generally, and assure those that think proper to employ them, that no pains will be spared to give satisfaction. All work that don't suit will not be allowed to be taken from their shop. Prices will range as follows:—

For making corded or bound Coat,	$10 00
plain ditto,	8 00
Pantaloons, plain,	1 50
Vest, plain,	1 50

JAS. D. McCALLUM.
DANIEL CLARK.
Fayetteville, Dec. 31, 1842. 39-tf

A CARD.

HENRY ERAMBERT would respectfully inform the public and his customers, that he has sold out his entire Establishment to Mr. Jas. D. McCallum and Daniel Clark, of this place, and from his knowledge of their superior workmanship, can recommend them to all his old customers, and hope they will patronize them; and all favors bestowed on them will be thankfully acknowledged by him.

☞ N. B. All persons indebted to H. Erambert will please call and settle the same.

December 31 1842. 39-tf

Job Printing of all kinds,
Neatly executed at this Office.

COPARTNERSHIP.

C. T. HAIGH has taken into copartnership his son JOHN C. HAIGH, and the business will hereafter be conducted under the Firm of CHARLES T. HAIGH & SON.

June 7, 1843. 57-tf

WANTED.—3 to 5,000 pounds WOOL.

J. D. WILLIAMS.
May 16, 1843. 54-tf

A few bushels Red Clover Seed,

for sale by J. HUSKE & SON.
March 28, 1843. 47-tf

NEW GOODS.

WILLIAM McINTYRE

HAS just received from New York, a large and desirable lot of Foreign and Domestic

DRY GOODS,

Hardware and Cutlery, Hats, Bonnets, Shoes and Boots, Umbrellas, Parasols and Shades, Crockery and Glass Ware, Groceries, Paints, &c.

For items and particulars, please call soon and see.
Fayetteville, May 10, 1843. 53-6m

SELLING OUT AT COST.

THE Subscriber, as Surviving Partner of J. C. & G. B. Atkins, respectfully invites the attention of their town and country customers, and all who buy Goods in Fayetteville, to their extensive, well assorted, and FRESH STOCK OF GOODS.

As usual, we have on hand a well selected supply of

DRY GOODS,

Groceries, Hardware and Cutlery,

Hats and Caps, Bonnets, Boots and Shoes, Drugs and Medicines, Stationary, Crockery, Glass Ware, &c. &c.

Our country customers will continue their transactions as heretofore, and will be furnished at prices decidedly lower than ever.

Cash purchasers will find our Goods very low, as we are determined to *Sell Out at Cost!*

J. C. ATKINS, Surviving Partner.
Fayetteville, April 22, 1843. 51tf

TRI-WEEKLY STAGE LINE From Fayetteville to Warsaw.

THE DAILY STAGE LINE from Fayetteville to Warsaw, having been reduced to a tri-weekly line, the Stages will leave Fayetteville and Warsaw as follows:—

Leave Fayetteville on Sundays, Tuesdays and Thursdays, at 6 o'clock, P. M.;—leave Warsaw on Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays.

This route has had a fair trial, and is the best, both North and South, that is now running from Fayetteville.

BLOCKER & LOVE, *Proprietors.*
February 10, 1842. 44-tf

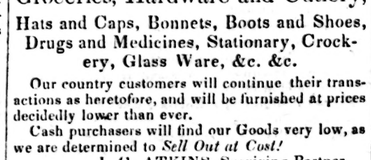
NOTICE TO PENSIONERS.

THE Subscriber will attend as usual to the collection of all arrears of Pension, and remit as directed. From past experience, he flatters himself he can give general satisfaction.

Printed forms furnished gratis.

ELIJAH FULLER.
Fayetteville, Feb'y 6, 1843. 40-tf

Encourage Home Manufactures.



GARDNER & McKETHAN,

CARRIAGE MAKERS,

HAVE now on hand and for sale a much larger Stock of Work than usual, consisting of

Carriages, Barouches, Buggies, Sulkeys, Wagons, &c.

Persons wishing to buy, would do well to call and examine their Work and prices, which have been reduced to suit the times.

We warrant our work, as usual, for one year.

☞ Repairing neatly executed at short notice and at reduced prices.

May 16, 1843. 54tf

PETERS' VEGETABLE PILLS

MAY be termed a *universal medicine*, for there is scarcely any derangement or obstruction of the organs and functions of the human machine which they will not alleviate or remove. When administered in the early stages of congestion of the stomach or bowels, they speedily relax those organs, reduce the attendant fever, and restore the sufferer to health. Containing no irritating or drastic substances, their exhibition is never followed by that prostration of the bodily powers which characterises the operation of most other cathartics, and they may be administered without the slightest fear of producing the local inflammation so frequently caused by the pungent compositions vended by the quacks and charlatans of the day.

In almost all stages of disease, PETERS' VEGETABLE PILLS will be found of beneficial effect, but they should always be resorted to, when the first symptom makes its appearance. The conquest of the complaint will then be easy, and immediate. In bilious disorders, remittent or intermittent fever, dyspepsia, dysentery, cholera, cholic, diarrhœa, dropsy, sour or fetid eructations, enlargement of the spleen, sick head ache, complaints growing out of imperfect or too rapid digestion, torpor of the bowels, female obstructions, habitual costiveness, and all other diseases in which a purgative medicine is proper, PETERS' VEGETABLE PILLS will be found unrivalled in the speed, certainty, and gentleness of their operation.

Peters' Worm Lozenges.

Peters' Worm Lozenges, although exceedingly pleasant to the taste, and perfectly mild, safe and painless in their operation, are the most powerful and destructive vermifuge that has yet been discovered. The speed and certainty with which they eradicate worms in all the stages of the disorder, both in children and adults, is almost incredible.

Peters' Cough Lozenges

For all diseases of the organs of respiration, there is no medicine that can compete with Peters' Cough Lozenges. They *stand alone* as the only sure remedy for cough, catarrh, asthma, influenza, incipient consumption, bronchitis, spitting of blood, and all pulmonary complaints.

Peters' Cordial Lozenges

Are a specific for the relief of nervous [illegible]ick headache, lowness of spirits or melancholy, [illegible]or and debility, either from previous disease or [illegible]ce living, tremors, spasm of the stomach, irrita[illegible]of the nerves, hysterical affections, drowsiness, [illegible]a morbus, sense of fatigue, and palpitation [illegible]ne heart. From their efficacy in the relief of her [illegible]ge, they are called by many the Headache Lozenges.

☞ For sale at the Fayetteville Bookstore.
May 1, 1843. 52tf

COPARTNERSHIP.

THE Subscriber having taken into copartnership his brother John H. Martine, the business will hereafter be conducted under the firm of JOHN H. & J. MARTINE, at the Old Stand, Hay Street, above the Post Office.

JAMES MARTINE.
June 21, 1843. 64tf

FOR SALE.

50 KEGS *Pure* WHITE LEAD, and 1 chest fine Hyson TEA. Just received by

JOHN HUSKE & SON.
January 11, 1843. 36tf

POWER LOOMS.

THE Subscriber offers for sale, Ten Matteawan LOOMS, calculated for heavy 4-4 goods, and may be run either plain or twilled, at $50.

C. B. MALLETT.
March 21, 1843. 46tf

Received per Fayetteville,

60 BAGS Prime Rio COFFEE.
On the River,
10 hhds. N. O. SUGAR.

SAM'L W. TILLINGHAST.
March 3, 1843. 45tf

J. & J. KYLE

HAVE just received a large and general assortment of SPRING AND SUMMER

DRY GOODS,

Among which are:

Superfine Printed Lawns,
French, English and Domestic Prints,
Linens, Lawns and Diapers,
Black and blue black Silks,
Colored, Plain and Figured ditto,
Linen Pantaloon Stuffs,
Cotton ditto ditto,
Hamilton Jeans,
Kentucky ditto,
Jaconet and Cambric Muslins.

With many other Goods; all of which being purchased before the late rise in Goods, at the late Package Sales, for Cash, will be offered at very reduced prices for Cash, or on time to punctual customers.

June 27, 1843. 60-tf

NEW GOODS,

At Prices to suit the Times.

I HAVE received in part, and expect in a day or two to receive my full assortment of

FALL & WINTER GOODS,

Embracing Broad Cloths, various colours, and some very superior; plain and fancy Cassimeres; Sattinets; Kentucky Jeans; Beaver Cloth; Blankets; Kerseys; white and red Flannels; Merino and Silk Shirts and Drawers; black, blue black and fancy coloured Silks; Muslin-de-Lains, all qualities; Gentlemen's Scarfs, Stocks, Collars, &c. &c.

A full assortment of

GROCERIES & HARDWARE,

Some beautifulsets of China, common and fine, CROCKERY, HATS and SHOES, White Lead, Linseed and Winter Strained Lamp Oil, &c. All of which I am disposed to sell low, *very* low, for *Cash*, or in exchange for Country Produce.

H. LEETE,
North West corner of Market Square.
October 25, 1842. 25-tf

OIL.

200 GALLONS Sperm Winter Strained Bleached LAMP OIL, (pure,) a very superior article, warranted, and for sale lower than ever before offered in this market by the hogshead, barrel, or retail.

Also, 15 barrels TANNERS' OIL and 7 bbls. of LINSEED OIL.

A constant supply always on hand, and offered for sale unusually low, by the barrel or retail. Dealers and Manufacturers would do well to examine before purchasing elsewhere

JAMES MARTINE.
Hay Street, above the Post Office.
May 20, 1843. 56-3m

Received by Steamer Fayetteville,

10 BBLS. Woolsey and Woolsey's Superfine Crushed and Pressed SUGAR,
4 boxes Loaf ditto,
10 hhds. P. R. Sugar,
10 boxes Stuart's Candy.

ALSO,
100 bundles prime Northern HAY,
5 bbls. Spirits Turpentine.

For sale by
S. W. TILLINGHAST.
May 25, 1843. 56-tf

SPLENDID

LOTTERIES.

J. G. Gregory & Co. Managers.

$30,000!—200 Prizes of $500!!

ALEXANDRIA LOTTERY,

Class No. 43, for 1843, to be drawn at Alexandria, D. C., on Saturday the 12th of August, 1843.

SPLENDID SCHEME.

$30,000, $10,000, $5,000, $3,000, $2,387, $2,000, 2 prizes of $1,500, 3 prizes of 1,300, 5 of 1,250, 200 of 500, &c. &c. &c.

Tickets $10—Halves $5—Quarters $2 50.

Certificates of Packages of 25 whole Tickets				$130 00
Ditto	ditto	25 half	ditto	65 00
Ditto	ditto	25 quarter	ditto	32 50

$75,000!—in 3 Prizes of $25,000!!

ALEXANDRIA LOTTERY,

Class 44, for 1843, to be drawn at Alexandria, D. C., on Saturday the 19th of August, 1843.

GRAND CAPITALS.

3 Prizes of $25,000, amounting to $75,000! $10,000, $5,000, $2,477, 50 prizes of $1,000, &c. &c.

Tickets $10—Halves $5—Quarters $2 50.

Certificates of Packages of 26 whole Tickets				$140 00
Ditto	ditto	26 half	ditto	70 00
Ditto	ditto	26 quarter	ditto	35 00

25,000 Dollars!

ALEXANDRIA LOTTERY,

Class No. 45, for 1843, to be drawn at Alexandria, D. C., on Saturday the 26th of August, 1843.

13 Drawn Numbers in each Package of 22 Tickets.

CAPITALS.

$25,000, $10,000, $5,000, $2,000, $1,750, $1,500, 10 Prizes of $1,000, 15 of $500, &c.

Tickets $10—Halves $5—Quarters $2 50.

Certificates of Packages of 22 whole Tickets				$100 00
Ditto	d'	22 half	ditto	50 00
Ditto		22 quarter	ditto	25 00

☞ For Tickets and Shares or Certificates of Packages in the above Splendid Lotteries, address

J. G. GREGORY & CO., *Managers,*
Washington City, D. C.
July 20, 1843. 64-td-pd

Drawings sent immediately after they are over to all who order as above.

Received per Cotton Plant,

60 BAGS prime Rio COFFEE,
20 do do Laguira ditto.

For sale by S. W. TILLINGHAST.
June 5, 1843. 57tf

DRUGS, MEDICINES, Chemicals, Dye Stuffs, &c.

THE Subscriber, by the recent arrivals, has received a large and general assortment of DRUGS, MEDICINES, CHEMICALS, &c., among which are the following:

Oxalic Acid; Muriatic, Nitric and Acetic Acids; Alcohol; Aloes; Sal. Ammoniæ; Flor. Benzoni; Blue Mass; Cubebs, pul.; Lapis Calaminaris; Digitatis; Elecampane; Ergot; Gum Kino; Gum Assafœtida; Tragacanth; Iodine; Jalap; James' Powders; Manna; Sweet Oil; Castor Oil.

Also, a large lot of PATENT MEDICINES, all of which he will sell at his usual low prices.

JAMES A. McRAE.
March 18, 1843. 47-tf

French Burr Mill Stones for Wheat, and Cologne Stones for Corn.

HAVING been appointed Agents for the sale of the above MILL STONES in this State, by Messrs. Egenton & Morris, Manufacturers, of Baltimore, we would here inform those wanting the same, that they can be furnished by sending their orders to us at this place. We *warrant* the article to be genuine; if it is not we furnish a new pair in their stead.

C. J. & R. M. ORRELL.
Fayetteville, Sept. 1, 1840. 13-tf

SWAIM'S JUSTICE,

PREPARED expressly for the use of Justices of the Peace, and other Public Officers in North Carolina, containing, in addition to a summary of the Statute and Common Law, all the most approved FORMS and Precedents. For sale by

E. J. HALE.

PRINT WAREHOUSE. IN NEW YORK.

B. F. LEE, (formerly of the firm of Lord & Lees) and U. B. BREWSTER, under the firm of LEE & BREWSTER, have established, at 113 Pearl street, New York, a WAREHOUSE on an extensive scale, exclusively for

PRINTED CALICOES,

To supply the city and interior trade by the piece or package.

By confining their attention entirely and exclusively to this one article, L. & B. will be enabled not only to exhibit a more extensive and beautiful assortment than is to be found elsewhere, (there being no similar establishment for prints in the United States) but to sell always at prices as low, and generally lower, than those of houses whose attention and means are divided among a large variety of articles.

The entire stock, embracing about three thousand different patterns and colorings, has just been received; is perfectly fresh, and comprises all the latest and choicest styles, to which will be constantly added all the desirable new styles which appear, many of which cannot be had elsewhere.

Catalogues of prices, corrected with every variation of the market, will be put into the hands of buyers.

All orders will receive our best attention.
New York, July 1, 1843. 62tf

GEORGIA INSURANCE AND TRUST COMPANY.

AT AUGUSTA.

CAPITAL, ONE MILLION OF DOLLARS,

Of which $627,000 is paid in, and invested in Bank Stocks, and the balance in a course of payment, by monthly instalments.

THE undersigned, as Agents of the above Company, will insure Houses and Goods against loss by fire, in any part of this State, and will also take river risks between Fayetteville and Wilmington and any port on the coast.

STARK & PEARCE.
Fayetteville, Sept. 12, 1837. 58-tf

SWAIM'S EXECUTOR.

THE Subscriber has received a few copies of this Guide to Executors, Administrators and Guardians, founded on the Statute Law of North Carolina, (which has been radically changed since the publication of the Revised Statutes.)

For sale by E. J. HALE.

State of North Carolina,

Bertie Superior Court—Spring Term, 1843.

Mary Russell *vs.* James V. Russell.

Petition for Divorce.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that James V. Russell, the Defendant in this suit, is not a resident of this State: It is therefore Ordered, that publication be made for three months in the Raleigh Star and Fayetteville Observer, for him to appear at the next term of this Court, and plead, answer or demur, or judgment final will be entered up in favor of the Petitioner. In witness of which, I have hereunto set my hand and seal.

SOL. CHERRY, *Clk.*
[Pr. adv. and papers, $5 00.] 62-3m

AN experience of about fifteen years has proved, *beyond a doubt*, that this Vermifuge is a *certain* and *never failing* cure for worms.

Since it was first put before the public, many worthless preparations have been forced into sale, which have had their day, and are now counted as so much trash, ☞ *whereas B. A. Fahnestock's Vermifuge is daily increasing in popularity, owing to its intrinsic worth.* It has only to be used according to the directions, and if worms exist, they will certainly be expelled from the system. The price is only 25 cents per bottle, which brings it within the means of all. Be sure to get *B. A. Fahnestock's Vermifuge*, and avoid all other articles which are said to be as good, as none of them have the virtues of the *genuine article.*

Whitely, Green Co., Pa., May 11, 1843.

Mr. B. A. FAHNESTOCK & Co.—Dear Sir: I have been using your Vermifuge in my practice for a number of years, and find it the most sure and safe *Worm Destroyer* that I ever had.

I was called to a child six or seven years old, in May, 1842, which was then in spasms with the worms. I gave it one vial of your Vermifuge, agreeably to directions, and the child passed 440 worms. In a few weeks, I gave it another vial, and it passed 200 more, making in all 640 worms. The child recovered immediately, and has enjoyed good health ever since.

I have prescribed it in many other cases, in which it has brought away 200 and 300 worms.

JONATHAN MORRIS.
July 1, 1843. 62-tf

☞ For sale at the Fayetteville Book Store.

SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS.

THE SUBSCRIBERS have just received from New York, a general assortment of

DRY GOODS,

GROCERIES, HARDWARE AND CROCKERY,

Which will be sold at the lowest market price.

PETER P. JOHNSON & CO.
April 14, 1843. 50-tf

NOTICE.

THE Subscriber having obtained Letters of Administration on the Estate of Gilbert Townsend, deceased, hereby notifies all persons indebted to said Estate, to come forward and pay the same; and all those having claims against the said Estate, to present them for payment within the time prescribed by law, or this notice will be pleaded in bar of their recovery.

SOLOMON TOWNSEND, Adm'r.
Anson County, N. C., July 11, 1843. 64-4w

NEW YORK AND WILMINGTON PACKETS.

OLD LINE.

To sail punctually every week during the year.

Brig LEONORA, Miller, Master.
Brig SOOY, Tyler, Master.
Schr. A. F. THORN, H. Sandford, Master.
Schr. CHAS. E. THORN, W. Smith, Master.
Schr. JULIA, Sheemaker, Master.

THE above are all fast sailing copper-fastened vessels, well calculated for the trade; commanded by men of experience, and will insure at the lowest rates, and the appointed day of sailing will be punctually adhered to. Freights will be taken at the lowest rates. All goods directed to the care of the Agent will be forwarded free of commission.

JOHN OGDEN, *Agent, New York.*
July 24, 1841. 60-tf

UNIVERSITY OF VIRGINIA.

THE Sessions of this Institution annually commence on the 1st of October, and terminate on the 4th of July following. The Schools of the University, with their respective Professors, are—

1. Ancient Languages—Dr. Gessner Harrison.
2. Modern Languages—Dr. Charles Kraitsir.
3. Mathematics—Mr. Edward H. Courtenay.
4. Natural Philosophy—Mr. Wm. B. Rogers.
5. Civil Engineering—the subjects of which are divided between the Professors of Mathematics and Natural Philosophy.
6. Chemistry and Materia Medica—Dr. Robert E. Rogers.
7. Medicine—Dr. Henry Howard.
8. Anatomy and Surgery—Dr. James L. Cabell.
9. Moral Philosophy—Mr. George Tucker.
10. Law—Judge Henry St. G. Tucker.

Judge Tucker is Chairman of the Faculty.

The regular stated charges for the session are	$225 00
For all other necessary expenses this sum is sufficient,	125 00
	$350 00

The sum of $350 has been found, for several years past, to be the total average amount of the expenses of resident Students, from the books of the Patron, with whom they are required to deposite all their funds.

For further particulars, see one of the printed catalogues, or the Washington Globe and the Charleston Mercury, in both of which papers a standing advertisement will be found.

WILLIS H. WOODLEY,
Proctor and Patron U. of Va.
July 14, 1843. 63-t10

Fever and Ague Patients! BEWARE OF DECEPTION!

THAT old favorite and sterling Remedy, the only true, original, and genuine

ROWAND'S (IMPROVED)

TONIC MIXTURE!

So universally and so favorably known for twelve years past as the great and only permanent cure of that wretched complaint, is imitated by Imposters on all sides, and in every way possible that can just save them from being amenable to the law: the name "Tonic Mixture," the appearance and quantity of the liquid, the dose, the directions for use, accompanying remarks, &c. &c. being so near to the Genuine Mixture that it behooves every one to be very careful what they purchase, to avoid deception.

June 24, 1843. 62-t10

☞ A Fresh Supply for sale at the Fayetteville Bookstore.

MARBLE FACTORY,

BY JAMES FOSTER.
Fayetteville, June 18, 1843. 59-tf

F. T. WARD,

WOULD respectfully inform the citizens of Fayetteville and the public generally, that he has taken the Stand recently occupied by E. J. Clark, on Gillespie street, 5 doors South of the Market Square, where he will manufacture and keep constantly on hand an assortment of

Tin and Sheet Iron Ware,

Persons wishing to purchase would do well to call and examine his Stock before purchasing elsewhere, as he is determined to sell as cheap as any other manufacturer in the State.

Tin Baking Apparatus, of an entirely new pattern.
January 28, 1843. 39-1Y

Taylor's Balsam of Liverwort, for Colds, Coughs, Consumption, &c.

☞ A Fresh supply just received and for Sale at the Fayetteville Book Store.

OWEN HOUSTON,

Saddle, Trunk & Harness Maker,

TAKES this method of informing his friends and customers, in town and country, that he now occupies the building on the North side of Hay street, three doors West of the Market, where he may be found at all times, prepared to do any work in his line on the most reasonable terms.

☞ REPAIRING promptly attended to and thankfully received.

He keeps constantly on hand an assortment of

MEN'S & LADIES' SADDLES,

Also, Harness of all kinds, Bridles, Whips, Collars, Trunks,

And every article in his line of business.

He would take this opportunity of returning his thanks to those who have patronized him; and hopes by punctuality to business, and moderate charges, to continue to merit their patronage.

July 1, 1841. 66-tf

Blanks for sale at this Office.

For sale by the Subscribers,

Bed Cords, Plough Lines, Candle Wick, Boat, Seine, Wrapping and Carpet Twine, Cotton Yarn, No. 4 to 15, heavy 4-4 and 30 inch Shirting and Sheeting, manufactured at the Beaver Creek Mills.

We also offer 25 hhds. prime retailing Molasses, 12 tons Swedes, English, and American Iron, &c.

We invite purchasers to call and examine before purchasing elsewhere.

HALL & JOHNSON.
January 31, 1843. 39-tf

THE SUBSCRIBER

HAVING this day associated himself with Chas. Lutterloh, Jr., for the transacting of a general MERCANTILE BUSINESS, the name of the firm as below will be used in all cases in liquidation.

JOHN D. WILLIAMS.
Fayetteville, July 21, 1843.

THE business from this date will be continued by Jno. D. Williams and Charles Lutterloh, Jr., under the firm of WILLIAMS & LUTTERLOH.

JOHN D. WILLIAMS.
C. LUTTERLOH, Jr.
July 21, 1843. 61-tf

JAMES SUNDY,

Trimmer and Harness Maker,

BEGS leave to inform the public, that he is prepared to do all kinds of CARRIAGE TRIMMING and HARNESS MAKING, in short time, and on the most reasonable terms for those who may favor him with a call.

He has now on hand and for sale at reduced prices,

Elegant Brass and Silver-mounted Carriage Harness,
Gig and Sulkey ditto, ditto,
Buggy ditto, ditto,
Japan Gig and Carry-all ditto,
Ivory-mounted Trotting Whips,
Gig and Wagon Whips,
Wagon Bridles and Collars,
Riding Whips and Spurs,
Saddle Bags,
Bridles and Martingales,
Coach and Lace Morocco,
Knobs and Tacks.

☞ Gig and Barouche Tops, and second hand Carriages, &c., Repaired on the most reasonable terms, and at short notice.

Orders thankfully received and promptly attended to.

All Work done by me repaired without charge, if it fail by fair usage in a reasonable length of time.

Fayetteville, April 27, 1841. 47-tf

GRAY'S OINTMENT,

FOR the cure of White Swellings, Scrofula and other Tumours, Sore Legs and Ulcers; old and fresh wounds, Sprains and Bruises, Swellings and Inflammations, Scalds and Burns, Scald Head, Rheumatic Pains, Chilblains, Tetters, Eruptions, Whitlows, Biles, and external diseases generally. A fresh supply of this Invaluable Medicine just received at the Fayetteville Book Store, for sale at a reduced price.

State of North Carolina,

BLADEN COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, May Term, 1843.

Joseph R. Kemp *vs.* Griffith J. Streety.

Original Attachment levied on fifty acres of Land, more or less, lying on the North East side of Cape Fear River, adjoining the lands of John W. Rinandi and others; also one-half of a Town Lot in Elizabeth Town, as the property of Defendant.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that G. J. Streety, the Defendant in this case, has removed from this State, or so conceals himself that the usual process of law cannot be served on him: It is therefore Ordered, that publication be made for six weeks in the Fayetteville Observer, giving him notice of this Attachment, and requiring him to appear at the next term of this Court, to be held for said County, at the Court House in Elizabeth Town, on the first Monday in August next, and replevy and plead, or judgment by default will be awarded against him, and the Land and Town Lot levied on be condemned to satisfy the Plaintiff's claim.

Witness, David Lewis, Clerk of said Court, at Office in Elizabeth Town, the first Monday in May, 1843, and of American Independence the 67th year.

DAVID LEWIS, *Clk.*
[Pr. adv. $3 25.] 61-6w

State of North Carolina,

BLADEN COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, May Term, 1843.

Daniel McDonald *vs.* Malcom McDonald, Archd McDonald, and Nancy Murphy.

Petition to prove the Last Will and Testament of D. McDonald, dec'd, in due and solemn form.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that some of the Defendants live out of the State: It is Ordered, that publication be made in the Fayetteville Observer for six weeks, that they be and appear at the next Term of said Court, to be held for said County, at the Court House in Elizabeth Town, on the first Monday in August next, and plead, answer or demur, or the Petition will be taken pro confesso, and heard ex parte as to them.

Witness, David Lewis, Clerk of said Court, at Office in Elizabeth Town, the first Monday in May, 1843, and of American Independence the 67th year.

DAVID LEWIS, *Clk.*
[Pr. adv. $2 50.] 61-6w

State of North Carolina,

BLADEN COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, May Term, 1843.

Nancy McKay, Anthony F. Toon and wife Mary, Wm. M. Baldwin and wife Margaret, Duncan McKethan and wife Euphemia, Jesse Jones and wife Flora, and John McKay, heirs at law of Dugald McKay, dec'd, *vs.* Neill McKay.

Petition for Division of Real Estate.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that the Defendant, Neill McKay, is not an inhabitant of this State: It is therefore Ordered by the Court, that publication be made for six weeks in the Fayetteville Observer, notifying the said Neill McKay to appear at the next term of this Court, to be held for said County, at the Court House in Elizabeth Town, on the first Monday in August next, and plead, answer or demur, or the Petition will be taken pro confesso, and heard ex parte as to him.

Witness, David Lewis, Clerk of said Court, at Office in Elizabeth Town, the first Monday in May, 1843, and of American Independence the 67th year.

DAVID LEWIS, *Clk.*
[Pr. adv. $3 00.] 61-6w

PATENT MEDICINES.

Beckwith's Anti-Dyspeptic Pills,
Ditto Anti-Bilious ditto.
Moffat's Life Pills & Phœnix Bitters
Adams's Eye Water.
Evans's Pills.

For sale at the Fayetteville Bookstore.